

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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PRC UN DELEGATE DENOUNCES SOVIET HEGEMONISM

OWO31831 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1443 GMT 1 Dec 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, 30 Nov--Chinese delegate Lai Yali pointed out today at the UNGA First Committee discussing the question of antihegemonism that the Soviet Union is the most dangerous global hegemonist today and that its proposal, "hegemonist policy is not allowed in international relations," is an out-and-out fraud.

In his speech, Lai Yali said: Hegemonism is the general source of turbulence in the contemporary world and is increasing the danger of war. Opposition to hegemonism is a matter of prime importance affecting the preservation of peace and the safeguarding of the security of various countries. It is a matter of overall importance in the international political struggle.

He said: World hegemonism manifests itself in the following forms:

1. It frenziedly engages in arms expansion and war preparations and plans to launch a new world war. In particular, that late-comer superpower is actively pushing the policy of "using guns in place of butter," skyrocketing its military expenditures and expanding its armaments and combat troops to a level unparalleled in peacetime history.
2. It steps up the implementation of an aggressive, expansionist foreign policy. It either carries out internal subversion against another country and props up a proxy regime or openly comes out itself and uses mercenaries to publicly carry out armed interference or military occupation.
3. In order to make someone else do the job for it and to cover up itself, the world hegemonist has in recent years been vigorously propping up proxies to launch war--an important means to make others pull its chestnuts out of the fire and carry out global expansion. To realize this ugly goal, it has gone all the way to aid and support its proxies, incite and support their frantic pursuit of regional hegemonism and national expansionism, their full armed invasion of neighboring countries and their armed occupation and pursuit of inhuman genocidal policy in occupied areas.
4. Following its aggression, interference and control of other countries in the political and military field, the world hegemonist will inevitably exert cruel economic exploitation and plunder and place other countries' economy under its control.

Lai Yali said: The vicious acts of hegemonism have aroused growing discontent and resistance among people of various countries. It is under such conditions that the Soviet Union proposed that the current General Assembly session discuss the so-called "hegemonist policy is not allowed in international relations." By doing so it attempts to fool people and push its hegemonism in an unbridled manner under the signboard of anti-hegemonism. This has shown that the deepening of the antihegemonist struggle waged by the people of the whole world has forced the hegemonist to hypocritically pose as one opposing hegemonism. However, this will not fool anyone.

He continued: I am here giving a piece of advice to the hegemonist: If you really want to change your course and abandon evil and do good, you should show your sincerity with concrete actions instead of making false statements.

Lai Yali concluded: China has been bullied and harmed by hegemonism for a long time. We are deeply aware of the grave threat of hegemonism to national sovereignty and independence and to international security and world peace. Because of this, we have always had sympathy with and supported other victims of hegemonism in the world and have been receiving their sympathy and support. We have consistently supported the just stand of nonaligned countries against hegemonism.

We, together with all peace-loving countries, have always been firmly opposed to the pursuit of hegemonist policy in international relations. The Chinese people are making concerted efforts to speed up socialist construction. We need an international environment of prolonged peace and stability. It is specifically provided for in the Chinese Constitution and solemnly proclaimed on many occasions by Chinese leaders that China will never become a superpower and will never seek hegemony. Together with all countries that love peace and oppose aggression, we will unswervingly increase vigilance and strengthen defense; we will never be intimidated or fooled; and we will expose the true features of superpower hegemonism, undermine its global strategic plan and frustrate its every act of aggression and expansion.

PRC UN REPRESENTATIVE ON ZIMBABWE'S INDEPENDENCE, LIBERATION

OW292153 Beijing XINHUA in English 2143 GMT 29 Nov 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, November 29 (XINHUA)--"For the true independence and liberation of Zimbabwe, the Zimbabwean people and the masses of African people must continue to heighten their vigilance and resolutely thwart all the plots and schemes of the southern Rhodesian and South African racist authorities," the Chinese representative observed in his statement yesterday afternoon. He was speaking at the Fourth Committee (decolonization), which began its debate on the question of southern Rhodesia on November 26.

Exposing the fraud of the "internal settlement" and "general election" master-minded by the southern Rhodesian racists, the Chinese representative pointed out, "It is the habit of the brutal but weak racists to resort to the counter-revolutionary dual tactic of military oppression coupled with political deception in order to maintain their reactionary rule."

Condemning the Rhodesian racist regime for its repeated armed attacks against Mozambique, Zambia and other neighbouring countries, he said, "Such perverse acts can neither vanquish the heroic fighting people of Zimbabwe nor intimidate the great African countries and people. These acts only serve to show that reaching the end of their final days, the racists are desperately carrying out a last-ditch struggle."

Referring to the latest military invasion of Zambia by the southern Rhodesian racist forces, the Chinese representative noted that "their evil purpose is to undermine the prospect of a peaceful and just settlement of the Zimbabwe question in order to preserve their colonial rule over the Zimbabwean people."

He declared that the Chinese Government and people firmly supported the just struggle of the Zimbabwean people against colonialism and racism and for national independence and liberation. He hoped that this session of the General Assembly would make its due contribution to the peace and stability of southern Africa by resolutely supporting the various forms of struggle carried out by the Zimbabwean people to oppose racist forces, eliminate foreign intervention and to win national independence and liberation.

RENMIN RIBAO ON INTERNATIONAL COURT MEETING ON HOSTAGES

HK040623 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 79 p 4 HK

[Text] A UN spokesman announced on 30 November that the International Court of Justice in The Hague had notified the United States and Iran of the court's decision to convene a session on 10 December to hear the charges brought by the United States against Iran.

The U.S. Government brought the charges before the International Court of Justice on 29 November over Iran's detention of U.S. hostages.

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A 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

IOC PRESIDENT WELCOMES RESTORATION OF PRC'S SEAT

OWO40824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 4 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Warsaw, December 3 (XINHUA)--President of the International Olympic Committee Lord Killanin expressed his welcome here today to the restoration of China's legitimate seat in the IOC. Lord Killanin is here now to take part in the celebrations of the both anniversary of the founding of the Polish Olympic Committee.

Addressing a press conference here today, President Killanin said that IOC had adopted a resolution on the restoration of China's membership in this organisation not long ago. "I welcome this resolution," he declared. Killanin also welcomed China's participation in the coming international Olympic games to be held at Lake Placid and in Moscow in 1980. He said that as part of China, Taipei could also participate in these games. But, he added, it should change its flag and anthem.

CHINA ADMITTED TO INTERNATIONAL HANDBALL FEDERATION

OWO40828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 4 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA)--The International Handball Federation (IHF) has admitted China as a provisional member, announced the IHF in Basle, Switzerland, today, according to dispatches from Basle. The IHF Council unanimously agreed to accept China, after the International Olympic Committee's decision last week to restore China's legitimate right in the Olympic movement. A final decision on full membership for China must be passed by the IHF Congress which will meet before next summer's Olympic Games in Moscow.

PRC ADMITTED TO INTERNATIONAL SKIING FEDERATION

OWO10916 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 1 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA)--China has been admitted to the International Skiing Federation (FIS), according to a report from Berne quoting an FIS announcement today.

FIS Executive Committee member Gian Franco Kasper revealed that the decision to admit China was taken at the FIS meeting in Morocco last Sunday, but its announcement was withheld to avoid a clash with the issue of China's entry to the International Olympic Committee.

"China has never been a member of FIS," Kasper explained, "and the membership is only provisional at the moment until it has been ratified by the federation's next congress." "Chinese skiers will be able to take part in this year's world cup and all FIS-sponsored events," he said.

FRG POLITICAL FIGURES URGE NATO TO INCREASE STRENGTH

OWO21416 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 2 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Bonn, December 1 (XINHUA)--Prominent political figures here consider it imperative for the Council of Ministers of NATO to decide to deploy renewed and modern medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe at the coming meeting. Only in this way can NATO cope with the menace caused by the Soviet armament superiority, they asserted, according to DPA reports.

In an interview with the paper WELT AM SONNTAG here today, Franz Josef Strauss, chairman of the Christian Social Union, noted that in order to ensure West Germany a stable entry into the 80s, NATO must make a clear-cut decision to deal with Moscow's superiority at the meeting to be held this month. Strauss said this decision facing NATO is of special significance to the security of West Germany and Western Europe as a whole, and it also has something to do with the core of the relations between West Germany and the United States.

Foreign Minister Hans Deitrich Genscher told BERLINER MORGENPOST today that the Western nations should stick to the policy of armament control over medium-range weapons and insist on negotiations on the problems of common disarmament in central Europe and of the European security and cooperation, and they should not be discouraged by any interference. He stated that the decision to be made by NATO will prevent the balance of force from being altered, and those who oppose the decision should think it over that without balance there can be no security.

Speaking at the special congress of the Social Democratic Party in Saar State the same day, Minister of State of the Federal Chancellor's Office Hans-Juergen Wischnewski blamed the Soviet Union for frenziedly engaging in armament expansion. Moscow keeps on manufacturing three new-brand, modern medium range missiles a month, turning a deaf ear to the demand for a stop, while at the same time, it is trying hard to exercise influence upon the decision to be made by NATO, he pointed out.

BALKAN COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE ENDS

OW301714 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Ankara, November 30 (XINHUA)--A conference on cooperation in communications among Balkan countries ended here yesterday with an agreement to work together on many aspects in this field.

According to an announcement issued by the Turkish Foreign Ministry, the conference adopted several resolutions:

Concerning cooperation in improving postal services among the Balkan states; examination over a reduction in the postage rate among these states; possibilities for automation in communication services in these states; and contacts among Balkan experts to improve telephone and telegraph services as well as radio and television broadcasts.

The conference, starting from November 26, was attended by representatives from Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey.

Turkish Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel received delegates to the conference and ambassadors of the Balkan states on November 27. He pointed out that "cooperation within the Balkans is of great importance to all our countries. Such cooperation brings us closer together, and such closeness does much to help world peace." Demirel went on to say, "Turkey encourages cooperation among the Balkan states not only in communications, but in all fields." He said he was glad to observe the same understanding in all other Balkan states too.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

B 1

PRC YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS WASHINGTON

OW301258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Washington, November 29 (XINHUA)--An All-China Youth Federation delegation visited Washington from November 26 to 29. The delegation led by Hu Qili, president of the All-China Youth Federation, was hosted by the American Council of Young Political Leaders.

During its stay in Washington, the delegation was met by Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke, and Assistant to the President Anne Wexler and had friendly conversations with them. They also had meetings or entertainments with Congressmen and representatives from various mass organizations.

Hu Qili said to XINHUA, this is the first Chinese youth delegation to pay a visit to the United States since the founding of the People's Republic of China 30 years ago. The establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries early this year has opened the way for more contacts between the American people and the people of China, he added. He stated that the purpose of the visit by the youth delegation is to enhance mutual understanding and friendship among the young peoples of the two countries. The members of the delegation have seen and will see by their eyes how the young people in the United States live, work and study. They will exchange views in various fields, he noted.

Chinese Ambassador Chai Zemin gave a reception last night for the visit of the delegation. The delegation is scheduled to visit North Carolina, Massachusetts and New York before it leaves the United States for West Germany.

U.S. PRC STUDY OF AMERICANS OF CHINESE ORIGIN UNDERWAY

OW020309 Beijing XINHUA in English 0241 GMT 2 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Guangzhou, December 2 (XINHUA)--Scholars from Chungshan University in Guangzhou and from the University of California at Los Angeles have started a 3-month investigation in Taishan County, Guangdong Province on the history of Americans of Chinese origin. They are investigating the reasons for departures by Chinese in pre-liberation days and the effects these Overseas Chinese now have on the society, economy and culture in Taishan.

FORMER SHAH INTENDS TO LEAVE U.S.

OW011718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 1 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA)--The former Shah of Iran Reza Pahlavi reaffirmed in New York yesterday his intentions of leaving the United States and his request to the U.S. Government for assistance, in spite of Mexico's decision to refuse his return to that country, Western news agencies reported. In a statement through his spokesman, he expressed the hope that his departure would be helpful to the settlement of the crisis between the U.S. and Iran. The statement did not specify when and where he might go.

On the same day, Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat reaffirmed in Cairo that the shah is still welcome to Egypt. According to a REUTER report from Tehran, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh told newsmen yesterday that the shah's acceptance of the Egyptian president's invitation to seek asylum in Egypt would provoke unrest in that country.

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SOVIET UNION

C 1

PRC SPECIAL ENVOY VISITS GROMYKO IN MOSCOW

OW031400 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 3 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, December 3 (XINHUA)--Wang Youping, special envoy of the Chinese Government and leader of the Chinese Government delegation to the negotiations on Sino-Soviet state relations, and deputy leader of the delegation Li Huichuan paid a courtesy call on Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko here today.

Present on the occasion were L.F. Ilchev, leader of the Soviet Government delegation to the negotiations, and deputy leader of the Soviet delegation M.S. Kapitsa.

USSR CONDUCTS UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST

OW021854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 2 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Stockholm, December 2 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union conducted an underground nuclear test in the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan early this morning, according to the Seismological Institute in Uppsala.

The blast, which occurred at 04:43 hours GMT, registered 6.9 on the Richter scale, said the institute.

YOMIURI SHIMBUN EDITORIAL ON USSR ECONOMY

OW301208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, November 30 (XINHUA)--One of the major factors responsible for the stagnation of the Soviet economy is that country's stupendous military expenditure, says the Japanese paper YOMIURI SHIMBUN in an editorial today.

It points out, "It is worth nothing that the real military expenditure of the Soviet Union far exceeds the allocations for defence in the national budget." It says, "The growth rate of the Soviet economy has declined since the 1960's." "The allocation of enormous funds to the military department during the low-growth period will surely impose a heavy burden on the whole economy." The article continues, "Tormented by its economic stagnation, the Soviet Union will have to choose between 'guns and butter' in the 1980's."

WANG ZHEN MEETS JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL OFFICIAL

OW301230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wang Zhen today praised Tadashi Yaoita, president of the Japan-China Agricultural Exchange Association, for his contributions to agricultural technological exchanges between the two countries. The Chinese vice-premier met with Mr. Yaoita here this morning.

Mr. Yaoita has over the past 20 years actively engaged in developing friendship and encouraging exchanges of farming techniques between Japan and China. This year he organized a visit of Japanese specialists in rice growing to northeast China's Jilin Province where they successfully experimented with mechanized farming to produce high-yield rice. Vice-Premier Wang Zhen congratulated them on their success, adding that the work "is of great significance and brings benefit to the people."

In reply, Mr. Yaoita said: "Exchanges of agricultural technology are an important aspect of economic cooperation between our two countries. We will further strengthen such exchanges."

Yang Xiandong, president of the Chinese Society of Agronomy, was present.

GU MU MEETS JAPANESE LOAN NEGOTIATORS

OW031531 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 3 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Gu Mu met and had a cordial conversation here this evening with a Japanese Government loans negotiation group. The group is led by Shinichi Yanai, director-general of the Economic Cooperation Bureau of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Present on the occasion were Xie Beiyi, vice-minister of the State Capital Construction Commission of China and Kenzo Yoshida, Japanese Ambassador to China.

CULTURE VICE MINISTER OPENS JAPANESE EXHIBITION IN BEIJING

OW031539 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 3 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA)--Japanese flower arrangements are drawing widespread attention among visitors as the "Japan Today" photo exhibition opened in the Beijing Working People's Palace of Culture here this afternoon. The exhibition coincides with the coming visit to China by Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira.

The 130 photos at the exhibition cover modern industrial production, farm mechanization, city landscapes, scientific, cultural and educational work and everyday life. Films about the developments in Japanese T.V. and film industries are also shown.

Speaking at the opening ceremony today, Chinese Vice-Minister of Culture Zhou Erfu said: "The exhibition will give the Chinese audience a general picture of Japan. We can learn a lot from it."

Mr. Koken Izumi, counsellor of the Japanese Embassy, said: "The exhibition will increase mutual understanding between our peoples and consolidate the friendship relations between the two countries."

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D 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

Among the more than 400 people attending the opening ceremony were leading members of Chinese departments and Japanese residents. Also present were Hirosuke Arai, a member of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and noted Japanese flower artists Kazuhiko Kudo and Ryozo Harashina, who came to Beijing to arrange the exhibition.

The Japanese exhibition is sponsored by the Exhibition Corporation of China.

JAPAN'S ENVOY TO PRC INTERVIEWED ON OHIRA VISIT

OW031612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 3 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira's coming visit to China is of tremendous significance, Japanese Ambassador Kenzo Yoshida said in an interview with XINHUA here today. "I expect the talks between top leaders of the two countries to be a great success," he added.

The Japanese ambassador said that thorough-going discussions between Japanese and Chinese Government leaders on Sino-Japanese cooperation "will not only benefit our two countries but contribute to peace in Asia and the rest of the world." Friendly relations between Japan and China were growing steadily, he said. The two countries should develop their amicable relations, broaden and deepen mutual understanding on a stable basis so as to meet the challenges of the eighties, a historical period full of complexities and vicissitudes. "It is for this purpose that Prime Minister Ohira will visit China as a distinguished guest of the Chinese Government and Premier Hua Guofeng and the visit is of tremendous significance," ambassador Yoshida said.

He said that Prime Minister Ohira was scheduled to have a frank exchange of views with Chinese leaders on international issues centering round the situation in Asia. Since Premier Hua had just returned from his visit to four important West European countries, the talks were expected to be rich in content.

The two sides would also exchange ideas in the cultural, scientific and technical fields and sign a cultural agreement. "Our economic and trade relations have expanded vigorously and will become even more lively in the future," he said. Ambassador Yoshida specified the topics to be brought up as preferential tariff, technical exchanges, economic cooperation including a loan to China in terms of the Japanese yen and joint ventures.

Referring to Sino-Japanese relations in the eighties, Ambassador Yoshida said: "In my view, Japan and China should cooperate closely and cement strong and stable relations. In this way, we will be able to deal with whatever difficulties we shall have to face, if only we get together for frank exchanges of views."

XINHUA ON GROWING JAPAN-PRC RELATIONS, COOPERATION

OW040732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 4 Dec 79 OW

[By XINHUA correspondent: "Round-Up: Growing China-Japan Relations of Friendship and Cooperation"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 4--The relations of good neighbourliness and cooperation between China and Japan have grown smoothly in various fields since the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty was concluded and became effective.

The ever growing friendship and cooperation between the two countries conform to the aspirations of the two peoples and are in the interest of peace and prosperity in Asia and the rest of the world.

The year 1979 has seen wide exchanges between China and Japan, government-to-government and people-to-people. Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping held talks with Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira and other Japanese leaders in Tokyo last February on his way home from a visit to the United States. Both the Chinese and Japanese leaders unanimously held that constant exchange of views and ideas between the leaders of the two countries was beneficial. Later, a Japanese Diet delegation and a Chinese National People's Congress delegation led by Deng Yingchao exchanged visits to each other's country. That was followed by Chinese vice-premiers' visits to Japan and Japanese ministers' visit to China. These further enhanced mutual understanding and cooperation between the two countries.

Among the 13 pairs of sister cities in China and Japan, seven pairs were formed this year, they are: Hangzhou--Gifu, Beijing--Tokyo, Guangzhou--Fukuoka, Luda--Kitakyushu, Wuhan--Oita, Guilin--Kumamoto and Qingdao--Shimonoseki.

Trade between China and Japan also had a big leap on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and help to meet each other's needs. The long term trade agreement between the two countries was extended to 1990 with its total value expanded from ten thousand million to twenty or thirty thousand million U.S. dollars. The two way trade between China and Japan reached 4,920 million dollars in the first nine months this year, nearly leveling the total value of last year. Both the Japanese Government and people are paying attention to the four modernizations in China. Many Japanese friends have expressed their willingness to promote cooperation with China. This year, more trade and business contracts were signed between the two countries. Banking service, shipping and aviation, technological exchange, sports and cultural contacts and tourism between the two countries were also expanded.

Friendship and cooperation between the two countries have borne rich fruit. The 2,000-year-old traditional ties of friendship between the people of the two countries are growing. On the threshold of the 1980s, Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira's visit to China is bound to make important contributions to a new big leap forward of the friendship and cooperation between China and Japan.

JAPAN'S OHIRA COMMENTS ON NORTHERN ISLANDS

OW301327 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, November 30 (XINHUA)--"The recovery of the four northern islands, the inherent territories of our country, is one of the mainstays of our foreign policy," Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira told a petition group today.

The petitioners, composed of representatives from Hokkaido and northeastern localities, made a petition to the prime minister at the Diet for an early recovery of the northern territories. They also expressed their opposition to the establishment of Soviet military bases there, and their hope to conclude a Japanese-Soviet peace treaty.

The prime minister noted, "It is unfortunate that the Soviet Union does not have an understanding (of Japan's demand) and has built up military strength. Japan has on two occasions lodged severe protests but failed to receive a comprehended response. Diplomacy will be carried out unremittingly towards the Soviet Union in order to get an understanding from the Soviet side."

PLA FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN THAILAND

OW032129 Beijing XINHUA in English 2116 GMT 3 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, November 3 (XINHUA)--The military friendship delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by deputy chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A. Wang Shangrong arrived here this morning at the invitation of Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of Thailand Saiyud Kerophol.

In a written statement to newsmen, Wang Shangrong said, "The strengthening of friendly exchanges between China and Thailand, and the consolidation and promotion of our friendship are of great significance to the maintenance of peace and stability in Asia and in Southeast Asia."

The delegation was greeted at the airport by Deputy Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of Thailand General Thuanthong Suwannathat and other Thai senior officers. Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Zhang Weilie was also present.

The delegation was invited, to attend the military parade this afternoon, in celebration of the country's National Day (the birthday of the king of Thailand).

THAI PREMIER MEETS WITH PRC PUBLIC SECURITY DELEGATION

OW040832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 4 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, December 4 (XINHUA)--Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan told the visiting Chinese public security men here this morning that "Thailand and China could have very good cooperation in many fields " During his meeting with the Chinese delegation of the Ministry of Public Security, Prime Minister Kriangsak exchanged views with Chinese delegation leader Lu Jianguang, vice-minister of public security, on police work and other matters concerned.

Present on the occasion were Thai Director-General of Police Montchai Phankongchuen and Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Zhang Weilie.

FOREIGN TROOPS IN KAMPUCHEA VIOLATE THAI TERRITORY AGAIN

OW011414 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 1 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, December 1 (XINHUA)--Foreign troops in Kampuchea have made fresh intrusions into Thailand's eastern border area, thus violating the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the country, according to a press release issued by the Information Department of the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces yesterday.

The press release said that from November 1 to 23, the foreign troops intruded into the border area in Prachinburi, Chantaburi and Trat Provinces on nine occasions, killing 4 Thai soldiers and wounding another one in the armed clashes.

During the period, 21 Thai inhabitants and Kampuchean refugees in the Thai border area were killed or wounded in 13 incidents of shelling by Kampuchea-based foreign troops. Foreign aircraft also intruded in the area. From November 25 to 27, the Thai frontier authorities captured many Vietnamese in Tapraya District of Prachinburi Province.

The press release said that the war in Kampuchea has seriously affected the security of the Thai border area and forced large numbers of Kampuchean refugees to flee to Thailand. The U.N. inspection team made a fact-finding tour of the area and was given ample evidence by the Thai side.

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THAI SECURITY OFFICIAL ON FOREIGN TROOPS IN KAMPUCHEA

OW301226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, November 30 (XINHUA)--Prasong Soonsiri, deputy secretary-general of the National Security Council of Thailand, appealed to the United Nations for adopting measures to implement its resolution on the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea.

In an interview with the Thai paper SIAM RAT on the situation in Kampuchea, he said that the U.N. has realized that foreign troops' military operation in Kampuchea is threatening peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

No condemnation against Thailand and other ASEAN countries on the question of Kampuchea is justified, he stated.

XINHUA CITES THAI GENERAL ON POSSIBLE SOVIET, SRV ACTIONS

OW040724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 4 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, December 3 (XINHUA)--Thailand is one of the strategic targets of the Soviet Union which is trying to turn Thailand into a bridge for external expansion, said General Song Khadapan, director of the Information Office of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces yesterday.

Speaking to the Thai newspaper MATICHON, General Song Khadapan pointed out that Hanoi could unleash the war because it enjoys Soviet support. "Despite the U.N. resolution demanding the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea, Vietnam is still re-deploying its troops in Kampuchea," the general said. Vietnamese forces would soon launch a large-scale military offensive in Kampuchea, he warned. The development of the situation is quite alarming and may endanger Thailand at any time. Thai forces must be ready to defend the country's sovereignty.

XU JIATUN, JIANGSU DELEGATION ARRIVE IN MELBOURNE

OW230057 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Nov 79 OW

[Text] The Jiangsu provincial goodwill delegation with Xu Jiatun, chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee, as the leader, and with Wang Bingshi, Dai Weiran and Hong Peilin as deputy leaders, arrived in Melbourne, capital of the state of Victoria of Australia, by plane on 20 November.

On the evening of the same day, Premier Hamer of Victoria hosted a banquet to warmly welcome the Jiangsu goodwill delegation. Premier Hamer and Xu Jiatun spoke at the banquet one after another. They toasted the new development of friendship between the Australian and Chinese people and Victoria and Jiangsu.

When the delegation was leaving Guangzhou, it was seen off at the railway station by Xi Zhongxun and Zeng Dingshi, chairman and vice chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and leading members of departments concerned of the provincial revolutionary committee.

GUANGDONG'S XI ZHONGXUN LEADS DELEGATION TO AUSTRALIA

Departure From Guangzhou

HK221700 Guangzhou City Service in Cantonese 0430 GMT 22 Nov 79 HK

[Excerpt] With Xi Zhongxun, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, as the leader, and with Zeng Dingshi, vice chairman, as the deputy leader, the 13-member Guangdong provincial friendship delegation left Guangzhou this morning to pay a friendly visit to New South Wales, Australia.

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They were invited by N.K. Wran, premier of the Government of New South Wales. They were seen off at the station by responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, including Yang Shangkun, Liu Tianfu, Yang Yingbin, Liang Weilin and Huang Jingbo; responsible comrades of the Guangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee, including Liang Xiang and (Ou Chu); and responsible persons of quarters concerned

Welcome in Australia

OW261928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 26 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Sydney, November 26 (XINHUA)--Neville Wran, premier of the Australian state of New South Wales, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of Xi Zhongxun, chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Guangdong Province of China, and the friendship delegation from Guangdong Province he is leading.

In a speech at the banquet, Premier Wran expressed welcome to Chairman Xi Zhongxun and his delegation. He said the visit "is a landmark in the further development of the close and increasingly fruitful relations between the People's Republic of China and Australia." He added that the agreement between Guangdong Province and the state of New South Wales to enter into sister relationship "envisages far wider exchange and cooperation--in the fields of industry, agriculture, science, technology, culture, education, health and sports, as well as trade."

In reply, Xi Zhongxun said his delegation's visit "will certainly produce fruitful results in the enhancement of the traditional friendship between the peoples of China and Australia, and the development of friendly cooperation between our province and state." The Guangdong friendship delegation arrived here on the morning of November 23. Soon after their arrival, Xi Zhongxun and other members of the delegation called on Governor of New South Wales Roden Cutler. In the past four days, the delegation visited agricultural research institutes, the Sydney Harbour, hospitals and schools.

Meeting With Australian Governor General

OW031420 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 3 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Canberra, December 3 (XINHUA)--Zelman Cowen, governor-general of Australia, told a Chinese delegation here this morning that he was happy about the establishment of the sister relationship between Chinese provinces and Australian states. "I hope that such a development will strengthen our friendship and mutual understanding which has been so well," he said.

Meeting the friendship delegation of China's Guangdong Province at the Government House, the governor-general said that it was a very interesting experience to him that he had the opportunity to meet within a few days two delegations from China, one from Jiangsu Province and another from Guangdong Province.

In his reply, Xi Zhongxun, head of the delegation and chairman of the revolutionary committee of Guangdong Province, expressed the belief that Sino-Australia friendship would be further promoted through the establishment of friendly relationship between Chinese provinces and Australian states.

Later, John Douglas Anthony, Australian deputy prime minister and minister for trade and resources, met the delegation and explored the possibilities of further development of economic and trade relations between Australia and China, and with Guangdong in particular.

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In the afternoon, Australian Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock received the delegation in Melbourne.

NEW ZEALAND RAISES PRICES OF OIL PRODUCTS

OW271834 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 27 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Wellington, November 27 (XINHUA)--New Zealand has increased the prices of petrol, diesel and fuel oil as from midnight yesterday, newspapers here reported today.

Retail prices for premium grade and regular grade have both risen by 3.5 cents a litre to 43 cents and 41.5 cents a litre respectively. At wholesale level, the increase is 3.38 cents a litre. This is the third time that petrol prices have gone up this year.

Diesel price has been lifted by 6.4 cents to 25 cents a litre for wholesale and to 27 cents a litre for retail. New prices for fuel oil are 18.7 cents a litre for heavy oil and 19.2 cents a litre for light oil.

New Zealand Energy Minister William Birch said in an announcement yesterday that the latest price increases are a reflection of the continued escalation in the cost of oil on the world market.

FEDERATION OF INDUSTRY, COMMERCE OFFICIAL ON JOINT VENTURES

OW302230 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1724 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, 30 Nov--Liu Nianzhi, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, delivered a speech at a special topic meeting held in Hong Kong today. He said: On the basis of "the law of the People's Republic of China on joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment," the departments concerned in China are studying and working out details for laws and regulations regarding income tax, labor, wage and foreign exchange transactions and ways to implement them. The Chinese Government will protect according to law the investment, profit and other legitimate rights and interests of the compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao and of foreign friends in their joint ventures.

Liu Nianzhi made a special trip from Beijing to Hong Kong to attend the meeting: "China's influence on world trade--the role of Hong Kong." This meeting was sponsored by the Hong Kong Management Association. More than 200 people from various enterprises in Hong Kong and other localities attended the meeting.

Liu Nianzhi also said in his speech: Hong Kong has made rapid progress in industry and commerce in the past 20 years. It has played an important role in international economics, banking and trade. China has a vast territory and relatively rich resources. It also has ample manpower. There are vast vistas for China and Hong Kong to strengthen their economic and technical cooperation and to expand trade. The All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce will certainly do its best to play its role as a bridge to help promote economic relations between China's mainland and Hong Kong's industrial and commercial circles.

PRC MUSLIM FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ENDS YAR VISIT

OWO31846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 3 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Sana, December 3 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Moslems friendship delegation led by Mohammed Ali Zhang Jie, vice-president of the Chinese Islamic Association, left here for home this afternoon after a visit to the Yemen Arab Republic (Y.A.R.).

During its stay in Yemen, the delegation, accompanied by Mofudi, imam of the country, visited San'a', Hodayda and Tayiz. The guests were accorded cordial reception by local governments and people wherever they went. Yemeni Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Hasān Muhammad Makki and Deputy Prime Minister for Financial and Economic Affairs Muhammad Ahmad al-Junayd received the delegation and had a friendly conversation with its members. Hasimu Aji, member of the Chinese delegation, also presided over the Djuma (Friday ritual) and chanted the Koran in Tayiz. He was well appreciated by Moslems in the country.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on November 23 at the invitation of the Y.A.R. Government. Earlier, the delegation toured Kuwait, the Sultanate of Oman and Bahrain. It attended the celebrations of the 1,400th anniversary of the Islamic era in Manama.

PRC CULTURE MINISTER LEAVES TUNISIA FOR HOME

OW211730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 21 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tunis, November 21 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Government cultural delegation, led by Minister of Culture Huang Zhen and Vice-Minister Zhou Erfu, concluded a six-day friendly visit to Tunisia and left here for home this morning. During its visit, the Chinese delegation was received by Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Nouira.

The delegation visited the ruins of Carthage, the Bardo National Museum, the historical cities of Bizert and Kairouan, and the industrial city Sousse.

The Chinese delegation signed a cultural exchange plan with Tunisia. In accordance with this plan, the two countries will exchange students, professors, cultural and art troupes, exhibitions and film weeks.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SUDANESE VICE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO PRC

Meeting With Hua Guofeng

OWO31517 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 3 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng this afternoon met and had a cordial conversation with General 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice-president, minister of defense and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, and the political and military delegation he is leading. The meeting took place in the great Hall of the People.

Both Premier Hua and Vice-President Khalil expressed satisfaction over the continued growth and strengthening of the friendly relations between China and the Sudan. Premier Hua asked Mr. Khalil to convey the best wishes of the Chinese Government leaders and himself to President Numayri and other Sudanese Government leaders.

Vice-President Khalil said the cordial reception accorded his delegation in China was "an embodiment of the close ties between the two countries."

He passed on to the Chinese premier a letter from President Numayri and conveyed the cordial regards of President Numayri to Premier Hua and, through him to other Chinese Government leaders and the Chinese people.

Sudanese Ambassador to China Mubarak 'Uthman Rahmah was present. Also present were He Ying, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, He Zhengwen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Li Ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and Song Hanyi, Chinese ambassador to the Sudan.

Attendance at Loan-Signing Ceremony

OWO31640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 3 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA)--An agreement under which China will extend a loan to the Sudan was signed here this evening. Li Xiannian, vice-premier of the State Council, and General 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice-president, minister of defence and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the Sudan, attended the signing ceremony. The agreement was signed by Li Ke, Chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and Nasr ad-Din Mustafa, Sudanese minister of national planning.

a Banquet

OWO31624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 3 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA)--A return banquet was given here this evening by General 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice-president, minister of defence and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the Sudan, in the Great Hall of the People.

Among the guests were Li Xiannian, vice-premier of the State Council; Xu Xiangqian, vice-premier and minister of national defence; Ulanhu, and Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; He Zhengwen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Li Ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; leading members of other departments; and Song Hanyi, Chinese ambassador to the Sudan.

In his speech at the banquet, General Khalil said: "I have had the honour of meeting with the wise leader Chairman Hua Guofeng. We have discussed international issues and have identical views on all the questions we discussed. We have also discussed our bilateral relations and their achievements. We are very pleased with our daily developing bilateral relations." He added that the two sides had agreed they would do their utmost to consolidate and further develop these relations.

General Khalil said: "Through our own struggle the Sudan has finally won freedom. To eliminate the remnants [of] colonialism and racial discrimination in some regions on the African continent, the Sudan is carrying on the struggle."

He pointed out: "We are for unity among the Arab peoples, for this is the way to iron out the differences among them and settle the Palestine issue."

He said the Sudan would help the African people, especially those in South Africa, solve problems and clear up differences and eliminate the remnants of racialism and colonialism. "We will continue our efforts against African unity being weakened. We will continue our cooperation with China and other Third World countries to form a force fighting for liberation and peace," he said.

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Vice-Premier Li Xiannian said: "Today Chairman Hua Guofeng had a cordial and friendly meeting with his excellency to renew the friendship between our two governments and peoples and have a sincere exchange of views on current international issues of common concern and on further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. In the past few days, our two sides also held talks on the situation in the Middle East and the world as a whole and on questions of our bilateral relations in various fields. Our talks have yielded good results and further enhanced our mutual understanding and friendly relations and cooperation."

He pointed out: "We hold similar or identical views on many international issues and our relations will develop further. "China and the Sudan are developing countries. Both are working hard to build up their countries and constantly raise the living standard of the people. We need to learn from each other, support and help each other. I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate that the Chinese Government and people highly value their friendship with the Sudan and that we will, as always, work together in unity and cooperation with the Sudanese Government and people in the common struggle against hegemonism in defence of world peace and for the advancement of human progress."

Present at the banquet were all members of the Sudanese political and military delegation led by Vice-President Khalil and Sudanese Ambassador to China Mubarak Uthman Rahmah.

Earlier today, the Sudanese guests visited an armoured unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, where they were warmly received by the commanders and fighters.

NEW BURUNDI ENVOY MEETS WITH VICE CHAIRMAN DENG YINGCHAO

OW040842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 4 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 4 (XINHUA)--Gahungu Sylvere, newly-appointed ambassador of the Republic of Burundi to China, this morning presented his credentials to Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Present on the occasion was Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs He Ying.

Mr. Sylvere arrived in Beijing on November 27.

PRC BUILDS RICE MILL IN NIGER

OW031541 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 3 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Niamey, December 2 (XINHUA)--A rice mill built with Chinese aid in the town of Kolo which can grind 30 tons of paddy a day, has been handed over to the Government of Niger. Chinese Ambassador Wang Chuanbin and Niger Secretary of State Hamid Algabit signed the document for the handing-over of the mill at a ceremony here yesterday. The mill was built by Chinese technicians and Niger workers under a Sino-Niger agreement on agricultural cooperation concluded in 1975.

ARGENTINE AVIATION SCHOOL DELEGATION VISITS PRC

Welcome To Beijing

OW011644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 1 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA)--A delegation from the military aviation school of Argentina now starting a five-day visit to China was warmly welcomed at a reception here today. All the officers and men of the Chinese People's Liberation Army present expressed the hope that there would be more friends from Argentina and other Latin American countries to visit China.

Made up of 146 instructors and students of the 24th graduating class of the military aviation school, the delegation is the first large military delegation from Argentina since the two countries established diplomatic relations.

Wu Fushan, deputy commander of the P.L.A. Air Force, hosted the reception. Argentine Ambassador to China Paulino Daniel Armando Musacchio attended.

Argentine Ambassador's Reception

OW031629 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 3 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA)--A reception for the 146-member delegation from the military aviation school of Argentina was given by Argentine Ambassador Paulino Daniel Armando Musacchio here this evening. Among the guests were Wu Fushan, deputy commander of P.L.A. Air Force and other leading members of Chinese departments. They mingled freely with the Argentine visitors, paying tribute to the friendship shared by the peoples and armed forces of the two countries.

During their stay in Beijing, the instructors and students from the military aviation school visited Chinese army units and an aviation school. They also attended a theatrical performance. They will leave Beijing for a visit to Guangzhou tomorrow before going home.

NICARAGUA-HONDURAS RELATIONS DETERIORATE FURTHER

OW281937 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 28 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpt] Beijing, November 28 (XINHUA)--The Nicaraguan and Honduran foreign ministers openly levelled charges against each other yesterday, worsening the bilateral relations which have already been strained for some time, according to Western news agency reports.

Addressing the press circles in Managua, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel Escoto accused Honduras of "wantonly interfering in Nicaragua's internal affairs". The latter had become "the megaphone of the foreign interest bloc in an open provocation against our country", he added.

Earlier, Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez in a speech in Tegucigalpa expressed Honduras' anxiety over the recent arrival of 1,000 Cuban teachers and some 300 technicians in Nicaragua. He believed that the Cubans' mission was not what was said to be, but something questionable. He fears that Nicaragua may "become a new Cuba". However, Escoto said that the Cubans mentioned by Perez were just "our close friends and brothers". He also expressed his gratitude for Cuba's "cooperation" in Nicaragua's campaign to eliminate illiteracy.

AFP: LATEST POSTER ON DEMOCRACY WALL TAKEN DOWN

OW031114 Hong Kong AFP in English 0913 GMT 3 Dec 79 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Excerpts] Beijing, Dec. 3, (AFP)--The only poster protesting against the official decision to ban Beijing's Democracy Wall was torn down last night by plainclothes policemen patrolling permanently in front of the wall. The official campaign against "troublemakers" took on an increasingly fierce tone but the contents of the circular issued on Saturday by the municipal authorities "to settle the Xidan Wall question" were still not made public today. An anonymous poster, put up yesterday on the wall denouncing the ban as "ultra-leftist" and comparing it to the actions of the radical gang of four, was taken down between 2 a.m. and 5 a.m., journalists reported.

Several big-character posters put up before the ban today still drew dozens of readers watched by many plainclothes policemen who stared hard at any foreigner arriving on the scene. People living nearby were encouraged to give support to the official condemnation of the wall.

BEIJING RIBAO today frontpaged an indignant letter from workers of a well-known restaurant situated in front of Democracy Wall on Changan Avenue. "We have long detested seeing people cause trouble at the Xidan Wall", the restaurant employees said, pouring scorn on those who "peddle anarchist rubbish under the signboard of democracy and freedom".

The letter echoed the official line that granting the activists their democracy "would interfere with the democracy of the masses." "We will never return to the days of turmoil of the gang of four", it concluded.

The national press has still not reported the municipal decision to close down on the wall. Official sources have not disclosed anything either. This news black-out and the fear of new arrests, if they have not already been carried out, have reduced to complete silence the various democratic movements which were still active only a week ago.

GUANGMING RIBAO DISCUSSES ELIMINATION OF CLASS DISTINCTIONS

HK280715 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Nov 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Qui Tian: "How Should We Understand Socialist Working Class and Peasantry?"]

[Text] In studying Comrade Hua Guofeng's government work report at the 2d session of the 5th NPC, many comrades raised these questions: Since the landlords and rich peasants as a class have been eliminated, does it mean that the peasantry, as an opposite class, has also disappeared? Does this also apply to the proletariat as an opposite to the capitalist class? In answering these questions in their articles, some comrades said: "No, the two classes (that is, the exploited proletariat and the peasantry) still exist."

Logically, the assertion that with the elimination of the old exploiting classes, the exploited classes still exist does not hold and is likewise at variance with the facts. It is more appropriate to say that with the elimination of the old exploiting classes and the disappearance of the peasantry and the proletariat as the exploited classes opposite the landlords and rich peasants as well as the bourgeoisie, the socialist peasantry and the socialist working class have been engendered. Only this materialist dialectical interpretation conforms with the class situation at China's present stage.

Materialist dialectics hold that the two aspects of a contradiction in the development of things coexist in an entity with their opposite aspects. This is because the contradictory aspects cannot exist in isolation. No contradictory aspect can exist in isolation and without its opposite aspect, each loses the condition for its existence. In terms of the relationship between the exploiters and the exploited, the two antagonistic classes coexist as a single entity, transforming themselves into each other but ceasing to exist in isolation when one of them loses the condition for its existence. With the introduction of the feudal system of exploitation, both the exploiting landlord class and the exploited peasantry (comprising mainly poor tenant farmers) appeared, but both ceased to exist when feudal exploitation was eliminated. With the emergence of the capitalist system, both the exploiting capitalist and the exploited proletariat (that is, wage laborers) were engendered. They both disappeared with the abolition of wage labor and capital. In his essay "On Contradiction," Chairman Mao explicitly pointed out: "...Without landlords, there would be no tenant peasants; without tenant peasants, there would be no landlords. Without the bourgeoisie, there would be no proletariat; without the proletariat, there would be no bourgeoisie...it is so with all opposites; in given conditions, on the one hand they are opposed to each other, and on the other they are interconnected, interpenetrating, interpenetrating and interdependent, and this character is described as identity." Things are exactly this way. For without exploiting the wage laborers, the bourgeoisie loses the condition for their existence. Similarly, if the proletariat has access to the means of production and does not have to sell their labor to the capitalist to make a living, it ceases to exist as such.

Consider the class situation at China's present stage. Following the successful completion of land reform throughout the country, the means of production owned by the landlord class were confiscated, the surplus land of the rich peasants was requisitioned and the economic foundation of the landlords was destroyed. During agricultural cooperativization, the rich peasant economy was completely eradicated, the private ownership of small producers was transformed, socialist collective ownership of the means of production was introduced and the case of feudal exploitation in rural areas was destroyed. After more than 20 years of struggle and education, the majority of landlords and rich peasants capable of performing labor have become socialist laborers making a living by relying on their own efforts. Thus the landlords and rich peasants, as an exploiting class, have been eliminated and so has the peasantry who are their opposite as the exploited class. Since liberation, we have confiscated the property and enterprises run by the bureaucratic-comprador bourgeoisie, and so their economic foundation no longer exists. By adopting the policy of employing, restraining and transforming the national bourgeoisie, we have achieved by stages the transformation of capitalist industry and commerce. The means of production owned by them have been acquired by the state so the economic foundation for exploiting others no longer exists. After more than 20 years of struggle and education, the majority of the capitalist class have been transformed and have become socialist laborers, making a living by relying on their own efforts. Thus, the capitalist class as the exploiters no longer logically exists and neither does its opposite, the exploited proletariat (wage laborers).

Does this not mean applying dialectics mechanically? No, it is because this is so with historical dialectics.

Does it not mean then that classes at China's present stage have been wiped out? No. The elimination of the exploiting and exploited classes does not mean the elimination of classes. The elimination of classes is closely related to the development of the productive forces. The existence of classes should be based on economic relations. With the development of the socialist revolution and construction at its present stage, the original exploiting and exploited classes no longer exist. [paragraph continues]

However, two different levels of public ownership of the means of production, that is, socialist ownership by the whole people and socialist collective ownership, have been engendered, thereby accounting for the appearance of the socialist working class and socialist peasantry. In other words, peasants who lost their land in the past and were exploited by other classes no longer exist while socialist collective peasants have appeared as a completely new class to carry out production with the collectively owned means of production. The wage laborers who were deprived of the means of production and were exploited by other classes, that is, the proletariat, no longer exist while the socialist working class has appeared as a completely new class to undertake production with the means of production owned by the whole people and play a leading role in affairs of the state.

The contradictory aspects of things not only are interdependent but in given conditions tend to transform each other in the opposite direction and toward their opposites. The socialist working class has come into being because the former proletariat freed itself from capitalist oppression and exploitation while the socialist peasantry has transformed itself after the former peasants freed themselves from the oppression and exploitation imposed by the landlords and rich peasants. It is because of this transformation that the exploited proletariat and peasantry, the opposites of the old exploiting classes, no longer exist. It is because of this transformation that the socialist working class, which was formerly a have-not class which suffered economic oppression and political exploitation, has destroyed the economic foundations which made it an exploited class and become the ruling class; it now holds the reins of government, controls the means of production owned by the whole people and the country's economic lifeline, and they are the masters of society. The socialist peasants, who were formerly small producers oppressed and exploited by other classes, have been transformed into collectively owned laborers as a result of land reform and agricultural collectivization and have also become masters of society. When some comrades discussed the present condition of China's working class and peasantry, they often said that they were no longer what they were before, that is, proletariat and peasantry in the original context. They avoided correctly revealing the fundamental changes that had occurred to them as a result of the transformation in their position under socialist conditions.

The reasons why the workers and peasantry still exist as two different classes at China's present stage when the exploiting and exploited classes no longer exist is that there are still two kinds of public ownership, division of labor between the workers and peasants and the gaps between them, and because the development of the productive forces has not reached the extent sufficient to eliminate such differences. Since the workers and peasantry belong to the same laboring classes under socialism, there is no conflict of fundamental interests between them while they share common interests in building and developing socialist enterprises. However, judging from the present state of the ownership of the means of production and their distribution and the scale of production and in view of the present economic, political, ideological, cultural and living conditions, the gaps between the workers and peasants are still very obvious. Engels said: "Classes exist because this is caused by division of labor" (Marx and Engels, "Selected Works," Vol 1, p 222). Lenin also pointed out: "The basic hallmark of class distinctions are their status in social production and thus their relations to the means of production" (Lenin, "Collected Works," Vol 6, p 233). Under socialism, the production activity of the workers in our country is primarily carried out under ownership by the whole people, while the peasants do the same under collective ownership. These two different levels of public ownership mean their different relations with the means of production. Naturally, due to different relations of distribution and social division of labor, the gaps between them are class distinctions. Conforming with this kind of economic relations, the working class is the leading class, an advanced class, while the peasantry, as the led class, is an ally of the working class. This distinction, therefore, is radically different from the antagonism between the exploiting and exploited classes, and the contradictions between them can be resolved without resorting to class struggle.

The elimination of class distinctions calls for a rapid development of the productive forces. China's agricultural collectivization is based on small producers and handicraft workers. Our available facilities are far from adequate for shifting the agricultural economy to modern, large-scale production. The gaps between the workers and peasants, therefore, will continue to exist for a fairly long period in the future. Only by fulfilling its historical mission will the advanced working class cease to exist. Its mission is to lead all laboring people in vigorously developing the productive forces, wiping out all classes, eliminating the three major differences, realizing communism worldwide and emancipating mankind. This is a formidable and time-consuming task. The working class itself will cease to exist only when ownership by the whole people based on the accelerated development of modern, socialist productive forces is achieved, when the three major differences are wiped out, when the slavish division of labor no longer exists and when the political, ideological and moral vestiges of the old society are cleared out.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES THOROUGH EDUCATION OF PARTY MEMBERS

HK301252 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Nov 79 p 3 HK

[Commentator's article: "Do a Conscientious Job in Educating Party Members Well"]

[Text] To take up our party's great historical mission to lead the people of the whole country in achieving the four modernizations, it is necessary at present for us to devote our energy to educating the party members in a practical way, raising their enthusiasm, initiative and creativeness to realize the four modernizations, and giving full scope to the exemplary vanguard role of party members in the new Long March.

Most of the party organizations attach importance to the education of party members. However, some comrades have wrongly thought that since the work focus has been shifted, our efforts must be concentrated on productive construction. To them, whether or not we grasp the work of educating party members is of little importance. This view is incorrect.

Factionalism prevailed in Huaibei City, and work and production order of the city were affected. The municipal party committee concentrated its energy on training party members in rotation and basically eliminated factionalism. As a result, a situation characterized by stability and unity and sharply-increased production which had not occurred in 10 years or so was rapidly brought about throughout the city. There are two party branches in the spun yarn workshop of Beijing No 2 cotton mill. One of the party branches slackened its effort to educate party members. Therefore, the exemplary role of party members was not satisfactorily fulfilled. The party branch secretary discovered that a young worker slept in his dormitory during work hours and criticized him. He said: "I learned it from party members." Talking about the matter, some masses said: "Discipline party members first!" The other party branch has done a better job in educating party members. As a result, a fuller scope was given to the exemplary role of party members. The masses worked with immense zeal and the state targets were overfulfilled every year. The party branch was selected as an advanced collective unit every year.

The examples of the two party branches have shown that whether or not the education of party members is grasped has resulted in quite different situations. Doing a firm job in educating party members will be beneficial in raising the consciousness of party members, giving full scope to their exemplary role, straightening out the party's work style and strengthening the party's fighting capacity. Doing a good job in educating party members is not a contradiction of the four modernizations. On the contrary, it will guarantee the smooth progress of the four modernizations. Therefore, while concentrating more energy on productive construction, we must attach more importance to the education of party members.

Building our country into a modern and strong socialist power is a magnificent, arduous and completely new cause. It has put a more intense demand on our party. During the 10-year period of extensive sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," our party was severely damaged. Although we have made great progress in the past 3 years after implementing the policy of bringing order out of chaos, a great number of problems must still be solved. The party organizations in many places and units cannot cope with the needs of the four modernizations at present; it is urgent that we strengthen education of party members and give full scope to the party's fighting strength.

We must first of all give make-up lessons to party members on the discussion of practice being the sole criterion of truth and educate them on the line, principles and policies of the 3d plenary session of the party. While the broad masses of party members supported the line, principles and policies set forth by the 3d plenary session of the party, some members do not understand them, have misgivings about them and even go against them. This situation in the main is due to the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and the people's thinking, which has remained ossified or semi-ossified. Consequently, we should conduct education on Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism. Only by straightening out the ideological line can the party members truly grasp, understand and support the party's political line in the new period. This will insure the smooth shifting of the work focus of the entire party to the four modernizations. In so doing, party members will concentrate their thinking and energy on the four modernizations.

In addition, we should conduct education on the basic knowledge of the party and its rules and regulations. Our party has more than 37 million members, half of whom became party members following the Great Cultural Revolution. The great majority of these comrades are good or relatively good, but in general they have not received systematic party education and have not undergone strict training in party life. Most comrades understand neither the basic knowledge of the party and the party's rules and regulations nor the party's fine traditions and work style. Some people have been maliciously poisoned by the ultraleftist line. They have even criticized the fine traditions and work style of the party as incorrect and held the stuff of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" as correct. Under the influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," some longstanding party comrades have slackened the strict demands on themselves. They have blunted their sense of responsibility to the party and discarded the party's fine traditions and work style. The situation has now changed, but many problems still remain unsolved: Some party members do not cherish any lofty goal of communism and they are indifferent to the four modernizations and are slack in their work; some show no concern for the weal and woe of the masses, adopt bureaucratic practices and take advantage of their position and power for personal interests and seek privileges; some lack a democratic work style, turn a deaf ear to differing views or even suppress democracy, retaliate against people and violate the law and discipline. Except for a handful of problems of a serious nature that should be resolved organizationally, all others can be solved by conducting education pointedly on the basic knowledge of the party and the party's rules and regulations to make all party members understand how to act in conformity with criteria set for party members.

While conducting education in the basic knowledge of the party, education in democratic centralism should be given primary importance. Democratic centralism is our party's basic system, which should be strictly followed by each and every party member. Inside the party, we must have a high degree of democracy and a high degree of centralism. The purpose of promoting democracy is to sum up correct ideas so that our party will lead the masses correctly. If a party member holds different views, he has the right to put forward his views to the party organizations or bring them up for discussion at party meetings. However, once resolutions have been adopted, party members should unconditionally observe and implement them. If a party member still holds different views, he is allowed to reserve these views, and he has the right to raise them at the party committees of the same or higher levels. [paragraph continues]

If anyone sets democracy against centralism under the pretext of promoting democracy, sets randomly or equates himself above the ordinary masses, this should be regarded as a sign of impurity in party spirit. All party members should be taught that it would be impossible to surmount all difficulties left behind by Lin Biao and the "gang of four"; to accomplish the tremendous task of readjusting the national economy; and to carry out the four modernizations smoothly, if the principle of democratic centralism is not emphasized and there is no powerful centralized leadership on a democratic foundation. Consequently, all party members must strengthen the sense of organization and discipline and resolutely oppose anarchism and ultrademocracy.

In educating party members it is necessary to continue criticism of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and to thoroughly wipe out its pernicious influence. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" confounded black and white and created mounting confusion in the party building issue. For example, when the party organization of an enterprise engaged in work by placing emphasis on production, they would brand it as a "production party"; when party members followed organizational discipline strictly, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" criticized them as having a slavish mentality. Many problems and muddled views still exist among our party members, and they are related to the criticism of these wrong ideas. In educating party members, it is imperative to concentrate our effort on wiping out the pernicious influence, distinguish between right and wrong, eliminate chaos and restore order.

An important step in party building is to strengthen education of party members. Party committees at all levels should lose no time and grasp this task well. Leading cadres at all levels who are party members should take the lead in accepting party education and should refrain from stressing that party education is for the grassroots units and the party members in general. Only by so doing will education of party members be carried out efficiently and achieve good results.

BEIJING RADIO ON CHARACTERISTICS, ROLE OF LEADERS

OW010224 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 29 Nov 79 OW

[Report on radioscript by (Chen Ruisan) from the study-teaching research department of the CCP party school on his personal experience in studying Comrade Ye Jianying's speech at the meeting in celebration of the 30th founding anniversary of the PRC entitled: "The Coming Forward, Characteristics and Role of Leaders"]

[Summary] "Comrade Ye Jianying pointed out in his speech at the meeting in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC: 'We must have a correct understanding of the interrelationship between the masses, classes, political parties and leaders; this is of special importance in a socialist society.' In the heyday of Lin Biao and the gang of four, the interrelationship between the masses, classes, political parties and leaders was turned upside down, and the materialist conception of history was replaced by the heroic conception of history, the theory of practice was replaced by the theory of innate genius, the scientific approach was replaced by blind faith, and democracy was replaced by the dictatorship. All these backward theories attribute a major ideological cause to the 10 years of great disaster in the history of our country. In order to eliminate chaos and restore order, better understand Comrade Ye Jianying's National Day speech and sum up the lessons we have learned from the 10 years of turbulence, it is of immediate importance for us to study well Lenin's theory on the interrelationship between the masses, classes, political parties and leaders."

Any individual great leader is not allowed to act as a heavenly steed soaring across the skies. The coming forward of leaders is determined by the basic trends of social development and should not be otherwise.

Since the 19th century, several proletarian leaders such as Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De and others came forward in China following the emergence of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin in the history of mankind. This is not a fortuitous phenomena but a definite outcome of history.

The emergence of such a great leader as Mao Zedong is definitely not accidental. Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out: "Mao Zedong is a great person born and brought up on the land of China. Our leader is one who has come into being from among the masses of people, a leader who maintains flesh and blood ties with the Chinese people and also is closely connected with the vast land of China."

However, the fundamental characteristics of proletarian leaders are different from those of the outstanding personages in history. As Comrade Ye Jianying pointed out, "According to Lenin, the leadership of a proletarian party or of a socialist state usually consists not of a single person, but of a collective composed of people recognized as leaders." The revolutionary cause of the proletariat is a great but arduous one. We all know that socialist construction is far more difficult, complicated and greater than all of the revolutionary undertakings we accomplished in the past. "In order to lead this great cause, we should never rely on individual talent. What we must rely on are the broad masses of laboring people; it is also necessary to form a reliable collective within our leading structures." Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in his report on the revision of the party constitution at the party's 8th national congress that the leadership of a proletarian party should remain among the people instead of standing above the people and the party.

We must understand that the proletarian leaders are not completely perfect. Comrade Yi Jianying pointed out: "Leaders are not gods. They are not infallible and, therefore, should not be deified." Imbued with feudal ideology, some people have described the leaders as infallible gods or put the proletarian leaders on the same footing as feudal rulers. This has absolutely nothing to do with historical materialism. Comrade Yi Jianying pointed out in his National Day speech: "Marxism acknowledges that leaders play an important, or even an indispensable, role in historical development. At the same time, it holds that the leaders who play a progressive role are those who represent the interests of the masses and execute their will." What Comrade Ye Jianying pointed out manifests a very important Marxist theory.

"In fact, the historical role of leaders does not represent an independent force through which history is made. Actually, the historical role of leaders is reflected in the process of the masses making history. All proletarian leaders play a decisive role in leading and organizing the proletariat and the broad masses of people to engage in the activities of making history. Therefore, their emergence and the ideas they advocate represent a chief part of the struggle waged by the proletariat and the masses of revolutionary people to make history, and their emergence is a product of this struggle when it reaches a certain stage."

"The role of proletarian leaders finds expression in their leadership over the mass struggles. No individual leader can accomplish anything by leading the masses of people just by himself. Our victories in the democratic revolution and socialist revolution are definitely not the outcome of any individual efforts but the achievements of heroic struggle by the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities under the leadership of the CCP headed by Comrade Mao Zedong."

Marxism recognizes the role of leaders. However, this recognition is, first of all, based on the affirmation that people are the makers of history. Therefore, our discussion on the role of leaders has nothing to do with the heroic conception of history. In evaluating the historical role of leaders, what we must oppose first is the heroic conception of history and the subjective viewpoint of idealism which exaggerates the individual role. We also oppose those who describe the leaders as supermen or gods who can divorce themselves from the law of historical development and the masses of people. Lin Biao and the gang of four frenziedly advocated the idealist theory of innate genius and forced the people to worship their leader as an infallible god. What they really wanted was to create blind faith of the leader among the people in order to carry out their insidious plots.

"Although there are many reasons behind the 10 years of unprecedented turbulence and disaster, modern superstition is one of the major causes. This is, indeed, a very profound lesson. Furthermore, we also oppose the metaphysical viewpoint which completely negates the historical role of leaders and the people's subjective driving forces. By understanding the coming forward, characteristics and role of the proletarian leaders, we will be able to realize that such views as exaggerating the individual role, prominently publicizing certain individuals, attributing all credit to a single person, regarding party history as the history of one individual leader, and even belittling the historical role of the people are erroneous views which run counter to Marxism. We cherish our leaders, but never blindly worship any individuals. Essentially, our affection for the proletarian leaders is to cherish the interests of the party, classes and the people. Our affection for the leaders should stem from our class consciousness and concern about the fundamental interests of the revolutionary cause. In dealing with the proletarian leaders, any attitude divorced from these fundamental viewpoints cannot be regarded as a Marxist scientific one."

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON PROMOTING YOUNG CADRES

OW290812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 29 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 29 (XINHUA)--China must lose no time in training and promoting middle-aged and young cadres to leading posts, says a PEOPLE'S DAILY commentator today.

Qualities to look for are support for the political and ideological line of the Chinese Communist Party, vocational competence, discipline those who are and dedication to China's modernization. Such cadres, who emancipate their minds, and listen to the voices of the people should be promoted, the commentator says.

The training and promotion of middle-aged and young cadres concerns whether leadership at all levels will be in the hands of Marxists. The goal of modernization requires efforts for a number of generations. Senior cadres, many now up in years or in failing health, have the duty of involving young cadres in practice so that they are trained in the party's fine traditions and tempered in carrying out work. The commentator excludes those who were the major followers of Lin Biao and the gang of four, careerists and factionalists who would not change and those who like to boast and flatter. They require patient educational work, the commentator says.

GUANGMING RIBAO REPORTS ON ACADEMIC SYMPOSIUM IN WUXI

HK270750 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Nov 79 pp 1, 2 HK

[Report by Liu Jiancheng and Wang Qianhua: "Academic Symposium on the Laws of Development of a Socialist Society held in Wuxi"]

[Text] To meet the demands of shifting the entire party's work focus to modernization, an academic symposium on the laws of development of a socialist society jointly sponsored by the Philosophic Institute under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the editorial department of ZHEXUE YANJIU, the Institute of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the Philosophy Department of Nanjing University was held from 30 October to 6 November in Wuxi. More than 150 theoretical research and education workers from the units concerned of the central authorities and from more than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country attended the symposium. This was the biggest academic symposium on the development of socialism held since liberation.

The policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" was implemented at the symposium. All the participating comrades adhered to the principle of uniting as one, looking forward and serving socialist modernization. They emancipated their minds, stuck to their own views and mainly explored and studied such subjects as the definition of the stages of development of a socialist society, the peculiarities of an economically backward country in transition, class and class struggle in a socialist society and the basic contradictions of a socialist society as well as the relationships between the socialist legal system and the four modernizations.

To study the stages of development of socialism is a question of primary importance in grasping the laws of development of a socialist society. To clarify the differences of the various stages, we must first have a correct understanding of socialism. Many comrades maintained that according to the assumptions of Marx and Engels, the basic characteristics of socialism should be: The means of production are owned by the whole society; a principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" should be followed in the distribution of consumer goods; there is no commodity production and commodity exchanges; there is no difference between classes; the suppressive function of the state has been abolished and the state in its previous sense ceases to exist, that is, it is no longer a state of proletarian dictatorship. Socialized mass production and labor productivity higher than that of capitalism are the material bases of the socialist state. All these characteristics will gradually be realized in light of social historical conditions.

All the participants unanimously held that in accordance with the scientific analyses and explanations of Marx and Engels concerning the characteristics of a socialist society and the revolutionary practice of the proletariat all over the world, after seizing power, the proletariat is confronted with a transitional period characterized by different economic sectors and the existence of classes and class struggle. However, three different views were expressed at the discussion concerning the transition period mentioned by classical Marxist-Leninist writers. Some maintained that the transition means the advance of capitalism to a higher phase of communism; some held that it means the advance of capitalism to a lower phase of communism, that is, the completion of socialism; some other people believed that it means the advance of capitalism to the accomplishment of the socialist reform of the ownership of the means of production.

How can our country's transition period be defined? Some people held that the transition period should cover the period from the founding of the People's Republic of China up to the present, because not only do we have the socialist economic ownership by the whole people today, but we have also greatly developed the collective economy, especially the collective economy in towns and cities. [paragraph continues]

We must allow the existence and proper expansion of the economy of self-employed laborers who do not exploit the labor of other people. We must also allow joint ventures with foreign investment, which are, in effect, an economy of state capitalism. The existence of diversified economic forms accords with the nature of our present productive force and productive levels. It shows that the kind of socialism assumed by classical Marxist and Leninist writers has not been realized yet. More efforts should be exerted for its realization. Some other people held that the transition period should cover the period between the founding of the People's Republic of China to the basic triumph of socialist reforms in 1956. Their reasons are: First, although the ownership of the means of production includes both the ownership by the whole people and collective ownership, both are, after all, socialist ownership; second, we are implementing the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work;" third, the exploiting system and exploiting classes as classes have been eliminated; fourth, we have established proletarian dictatorship which is led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance. Judging from its fundamentals, this can already be called socialism, although it is not yet the kind of socialism described by Marx and Engels. Through the discussion, comrades holding these two opinions fundamentally reached the agreement that today we are living in the period which was referred to by Lenin as "incomplete socialism." In envisaging a socialist society, Marx and Engels used the conditions in economically developed capitalist countries. Nevertheless, socialism later won its victory in countries with less developed economies. This is a kind of incomplete socialism if contrasted with the kind of socialism envisaged by Marx and Engels.

The participants pointed out that while class struggle is the principal contradiction in the transition period, it is no longer the principal contradiction once society enters into the period of incomplete socialism. Due to the confusion that existed in our past understanding of this, mistakes were repeatedly made after 1956 which led to the magnification of class struggle. These mistakes severely dampened the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of people and undermined the productive forces of society. As far as our economic construction is concerned, in 1958 and particularly during the Great Cultural Revolution China was still in an incomplete stage of socialism. There was a "tendency to effect the transition to communism prematurely" and bring about a "pauper's transition to the higher stages of collectivization," which again caused extremely severe damage to our productive forces. The comrades held that we must learn from past experiences and lessons, ascertain the social stage which we are in and adopt the kind of line, principles and policies that can maximize the development of productive forces. Since the convening of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party congress, the line, principles and policies practiced by the party and state have received the hearty support of the broad masses of people because they are most conducive to promoting our productive forces.

The comrades participating in the discussion shared the same opinion that, despite the fact that there are differing opinions on the transition period, there has not been and cannot be any objection to the view that ours is a socialist country, since we have established the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialist public ownership, which is playing the leading role in our economy.

The academic symposium also emphasized the discussion on the characteristics of class and class struggle as well as the laws governing classes and class struggle in the period following the fundamental completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production. Some comrades maintained that according to the Marxist viewpoint, classes are products of certain economic relationships and in themselves are economic categories. [paragraph continues]

The existence and division of classes are based on and determined by the relations of production in society, in particular on the ownerships that exist in society. When ownership changes, the relations among classes will change accordingly. Many comrades reviewed the following formulations put forward in the main documents of the 8th party congress which was convened after the completion of the "three major transformations: "The history of the system of class exploitation over the past thousands of years has come to an end," "the contradictions between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in China have on the whole come to an end," and from now on the principal task which we face is to energetically develop social productive forces. The comrades held that these formulations are correct because they accord with the fundamental tenets of Marxism and China's reality. Some comrades said that it is a pity that these theses were brushed aside after the 8th party congress, since this gave rise to the mistake of magnifying class struggle. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" viciously attacked the scientific theses formulated by the 8th party congress for being "the theory of the dying out of class struggle." They also took advantage of our mistakes, carried them to the full extreme, and brought China a catastrophe that lasted a decade. We must never forget this bitter lesson. To correctly assess the situation of classes and class struggle in the present stage, we must first of all resurrect the formulations put forward by the 8th party congress and analyze the changes in class relations since then. Some other comrades also believed that the formulations of the 8th congress are all correct; however, they held that while classes are the product of economic relations, once classes come into being, they will always be reflected in politics and ideology. Therefore, these comrades maintained that classes not only come under the category of economy but also under the category of society. They said that Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and that adviser of theirs denied the truth of classes belonging to the category of economy and talked such nonsense as dividing classes according to people's historical idealist viewpoints like this must be thoroughly criticized and that, at the same time, we must not go from one extreme to another and think that classes are merely an economic entity that finds no expression in politics or ideology. Hence, the symposium has provided a chance for a preliminary exchange of views among people holding the two kinds of opinion described above.

Symposium participants debated vehemently on the characteristics of class struggle after the elimination of the system of exploitation and the exploiting classes, and whether there was class struggle among the people. It was unanimously agreed that class struggle, according to the traditional Marxist concept, refers to the struggle between antagonistic classes. Although the struggle at the present stage between the people on the one side and the five categories of elements--including counterrevolutionaries and two kinds of remnants mentioned in the government work report--on the other means class struggle, one side of the struggle consists solely of "elements" and "remnants" and is, therefore, not a class in itself. As such, this is a special form of class struggle or may be called "class struggle without the exploiting classes." While it would be wrong not to take account of this class struggle, it is likewise inappropriate to expand this struggle. With regard to the existence of class struggle among the people, some participants believed it did not exist because the fundamental interests among the people were identical and not antagonistic. They also believed that the ideological influences of the exploiting classes among the people merely reflected class struggle and did not constitute class struggle itself. To identify it as class struggle amounted to extending the class struggle. Other symposium participants believed there was class struggle because the struggle between the people and the five categories of elements and two kinds of remnants did not entirely embrace the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy or constituted such contradictions at the very outset. They argued that there were contradictions among the people and that class struggle based on such contradictions obviously would be class struggle among the people.

The remnants of the exploiting classes found expression in the ideas of the exploiting classes, and the struggle waged among the people to criticize and eliminate such ideas would also constitute class struggle among the people. To recognize that class struggle among the people exists would not result in extending class struggle. On the contrary, to deny that class struggle among the people exists would in fact boil down to the assumption that all class struggle involved problems between ourselves and the enemy. Extended class struggle would result only by exaggerating the host of contradictions among the people as contradictions between ourselves and the enemy.

Scientific socialism, an important part of Marxism, is an issue confused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out in 1957: "In many respects, socialism still remains a realm of necessity not understood by us." This is true even today. Many serious omissions that we have made in our work over the past 30 years are closely related to this. Discussions of the question that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth have cleared the obstacles to undertaking creative theoretical study. On the basis of discussing the question of the criterion of truth and with Marxist theory as guidance, theoretical workers have summarized the practical experiences of the past 30 years, energetically restored the true features of scientific socialism and conducted penetrating studies on socialism and the laws for developing socialism. This will be of great significance in upholding the ideological and political lines of the 3rd plenary session of the party Central Committee, correctly understanding and shifting the focus of party work to the modernization program and speeding up the four modernizations. The academic symposium made a good beginning. Symposium participants pledged to make in-depth studies of the laws governing the development of socialist society and make clear the underlying problems so as to better guide China's socialist cause.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY HOLDS THIRD CONVENTION IN TIANJIN

OWC31700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 3 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Tianjin, December 3 (XINHUA)--More than 300 Chinese psychologists gathered here from November 25 to December 2 to explore new [word indistinct] in the study of psychology. This was the third convention of the Chinese Psychological Society. A total of 400 papers in different fields of psychology were presented to the convention. China has a history of 60 years in psychological research. In the past two years or so research in psychology in China has developed rapidly. With a total of several thousand members, the Chinese Psychological Society has branches in more than 20 different parts of the country. The Chinese psychologists are working in what were formerly termed the "forbidden areas", social psychology and criminal psychology. Research into the psychological aspects of physical culture has recently begun.

XINHUA REPORTER ON ACHIEVEMENTS OF CAS ACOUSTICS INSTITUTE

OWO40446 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0745 GMT 2 Dec 79 OW

[Investigation report by XINHUA reporter Zhou Changnian: "Why Have They Made So Many Achievements in Scientific Research?"--on the Acoustics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Dec--The Acoustics Institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences is an important specialized unit in China engaged in acoustics research. [paragraph continues]

Since the national science conference, the institute has made 33 fruitful achievements in scientific research, of which 11 are comparatively important. Some of these are inventions, and some have attained the advanced international level or filled in the gaps existing in China. All are important contributions toward raising the level of China's acoustics research and serving the four modernizations.

An acoustic wave is the only important energy source that can achieve long-range propagation in the ocean. Marine acoustics, or the study of sound waves propagated in the sea, is of great significance in both national defense and economic construction. The institute has made many creative achievements with Chinese characteristics in the study of the basic theory of marine acoustics, particularly in studies and experiments in shallow water propagation theories. It has published a number of valuable research papers. It has also obtained gratifying results in applying new technology in marine acoustics as well as in the study of supersonic sound, linguistic sound, noise, sound measurement and analysis and electronic computer systems.

Why has the institute been able to obtain such rich, fruitful gains in a short period of time? There are three reasons:

1. It has firm confidence in pushing scientific research forward. The comrades of the institute hold that China's scientific research level is comparatively low. However, they insist: "The party Central Committee's current line and policies are correct, and a situation of stability and unity prevails. As long as we seriously know ourselves and others and work in a down-to-earth way, we have confidence in modernizing our acoustics research as well as in all other scientific research work."

This year, nine researchers of the institute went abroad on inspection trips or to participate in international academic activities. Knowing that the material conditions of foreign people with the same occupation engaged in scientific research are much better than those of the institute, the Chinese researchers did not lose heart or complain. They thought that they could push research work forward even under inferior conditions. The relationship between conditions and achievements is that they complement each other and rise alternately. It is true that without certain material conditions there will be no achievements. However, whenever there is any achievement, naturally the conditions will gradually improve. Conditions are created by man, and the more active work done and achievements made, the better the conditions.

The FFT signal analyzer is an important instrument in acoustics research. The institute placed orders for this instrument abroad, not nobody wanted to sell it. Carrying forward the spirit of arduous struggle and self-reliance, the researchers started to manufacture the instrument themselves and finally succeeded after 2 years of hard work. The functions of the instrument they made are up to the international level of the early 1970's. With these achievements, the conditions for scientific research have gradually been improved. Many foreigners who visited the institute also said that the age of the instrument does not matter, what is important is to use it to do more research work.

Leading party and political comrades of the institute have conducted education on the situation among the researchers in connection with their professional work so as to raise their confidence and morale. It is the opinion of these comrades that confidence is an important assurance of success; particularly under difficult conditions one should not improperly belittle himself but should foster confidence. Institute Director Wang Dezhaoh often says: "The brains of the Chinese people and those of foreigners are the same. As long as we have wisdom, energy and advanced foreign experience to serve as a reference, there should be no fear of failing to push scientific research forward."

2. The institute has the revolutionary courage to place full confidence in technical experts. The institute party committee has unwaveringly implemented the system by which the institute director takes responsibility for division of labor under the leadership of the party committee. A clear division of labor and responsibility has been made between the party committee and the institute affairs conference and between the party secretary and the institute director. Adhering to the political orientation, the party committee exercises its leadership through sufficient planning and also does well the logistics and party work. The institute director possesses all the "five powers" (the power of arranging research duties, the power of using budget funds, the power of allocating equipment and material, the power of selecting, transferring, promoting and employing personnel and the power for external academic exchanges).

He is also responsible for directing and organizing the implementation of research plans and for bringing into full play the role of the academic committee. Except for such important institute matters as principle, policy and research orientation, which must be determined jointly by the party committee and the institute affairs conference after discussions, the institute director is responsible for carrying out all daily research work and other institute work. In discussing research work, the party committee and the institute affairs conference always listen to the opinions of the scientists first before making any decision. Once a decision is made, the party committee vigorously supports the institute director in carrying out the decision, which will never be rashly changed. Early this year, the institute director put forward more than 20 important suggestions for running the institute well, and basically these suggestions have been gradually carried out.

The institute party committee has learned that placing full confidence in and relying on veteran scientists and technical experts is the party Central Committee's strategic policy decision and an important guarantee for achieving the four modernizations. However, due to the long-time interference by the ultraleft line followed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," it is not easy to effectively carry out this decision. There is lingering fear in the hearts of certain people which must be overcome with revolutionary courage.

The party committee has analyzed the institute director and two deputy directors and concluded that they are intellectuals of the working class and that the party must rely on them. In research work, the party committee has adopted a principle toward the institute director which emphasizes supervision instead of limitation. The problem was not the institute director and deputy directors assuming more responsibilities but not assuming any responsibility at all. Party committee Secretary Xia Yin has pointed out that scientific research must rely on scientific researchers, and this is a question of common sense. The party committee would be wrong if it failed to rely on scientists.

After strict evaluation and examination, the institute has promoted 15 researchers to associate fellows and appointed them to head research laboratories with all leadership powers over research work. Thus, all the research branches have their own leaders in professional work. The institute has also assigned technical experts with a higher academic level and with organizational ability to concurrently serve as research section chiefs under such laboratories. With the role of veteran scientists and technical experts brought into full play, the enthusiasm of the broad masses of researchers has been fired up and a solid foundation for scientific research has been laid.

3. The institute has the spirit of a cautious and conscientious man of action. There are many vivid stories about cadres and researchers in the institute who worked hard and selflessly in scientific research.

Institute Director Wang Dezhao is already 74 years old. However, he often says: "I must act as a 47-year-old." Always standing in the vanguard, he works together with others day and night. Last year, he and the party committee secretary jointly led a team to the South China Sea to conduct deep-sea experiments in marine acoustics. Though he was seasick, he insisted on taking command. The tasks were thus accomplished in an outstanding manner. During the period when he took part in international academic activities abroad, he devised ways to save expenses and used the money saved to buy research instruments to better equip the laboratories.

The three laboratories engaged in marine acoustics research conducted their first internal wave experiment in shallow waters during this past summer. Upon learning of this, researchers of other laboratories worked overtime at their own initiative and rendered active support. Many people worked consecutively for 60 hours. As a result, they obtained first-hand data on an interior wave's impact on acoustic range, thus making important contributions to the research of marine acoustic propagation in shallow waters.

To satisfy the demands of research work, the No 6 laboratory submitted a plan in February this year for manufacturing China's first set of supersonic microscopes [chao yin xian wei jing 6389 7299 7359 1792 6975]. The researchers worked day and night and successfully produced a sample microscope and obtained the first photograph with a supersonic microscope before National Day. After another month's work, they now have raised the microscope's vibration frequency from 10 million times per second to 100 million times. Recently, higher quality photographs have been obtained with such microscopes. Shi Xinjian, head of the laboratory, said: "To raise China's scientific research level, we must have the spirit of fearing neither hardships nor suffering and must acquire daring masterly skills through intensive training."

Now the Acoustics Institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences has put forward a fighting slogan of working hard for 3 years so as to further push forward its research work. They are working energetically to attain this goal.

GEOLOGY MINISTER DISCLOSES RICH URANIUM DEPOSIT

OW020312 Beijing XINHUA in English 0246 GMT 2 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA)--Reserves equivalent to 14 big mines in a uranium deposit in south China were reported today by the Ministry of Geology.

The deposit, the biggest in China, was discovered in 1956, but was disclosed only recently.

It was found in granite strata and covers 100 square kilometres with nearly 100 rich veins. The ore has simple ingredients and extraction and dressing can be done easily. The new deposit provides important data for locating uranium in granite. Part of the south China reserves have been tapped and are being used.

DENG YINGCHAO SPEAKS AT BEIJING OLYMPIC MOVEMENT CELEBRATION

OW291131 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1506 GMT 28 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 28 Nov--The State Commission of Physical Culture and Sports, the All-China Sports Federation and the Chinese Olympic Committee held a tea party in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. Party and state leaders Deng Xiaoping, Deng Yingchao, Chen Xilian, Ji Pengfei and over 300 people from sports circles in Beijing happily got together to celebrate the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Chinese Olympic Committee in the International Olympic Committee [IOC].

Rong Gaotang, vice minister in charge of the State Commission of Physical Culture and Sports, presided over the party. Amid warm applause, Comrade Deng Yingchao spoke at the party. She first greeted the Chinese Olympic Committee on the restoration of its legitimate rights in the IOC, thereby obtaining the privilege to take part in the Olympic Games.

She said: The issue of our country's representation in the IOC, after more than 20 years of efforts and struggle, has finally been resolved. The party Central Committee, and Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou, NPC Chairman Zhu as well as Comrades He Long and Chen Yi and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, who have already left us, were very much concerned with our country's sports and with our sports teams' participation in international sports activities. Veteran comrades attending this reception and many other veteran comrades have also been very much concerned with the Chinese athletes' participation in international sports competitions and in the Olympic Games. Through international exchanges in sports we can deepen understanding among people and athletes of various countries, promote friendship, learn from the advanced experiences of other countries in sports, and improve the skills of our country's athletes. The Olympic Games are the world's most comprehensive and highest level of competition. Chinese athletes, representing the more than 900 million Chinese people, should certainly be entitled to take part in the Olympic Games. Now, due to the common effort of our friends in international sport circles, this question has been resolved relatively well. From now on, our country's sports circles and athletes will enter the world's sports stage in an all-round manner, and this is an important event for all of us. Our sports circles are now facing a new situation and new tasks.

Regarding Taiwan athletes' participation in the Olympic Games, Deng Yingchao said: Realization of China's unification is the desire of the people and the trend of the times. We earnestly hope that Taiwan will return to the motherland at an early date and join us in the great task of building the country. But we also have to consider Taiwan's reality and, while resolving the issue of unification, adopt reasonable policies. Sports circles have done a good job in resolving the question of Taiwan athletes' participation in the Olympic Games. We should encourage the athletes of the Taiwan area to join those of the motherland in taking part in the Olympic Games. We hope that athletes in Taiwan and the motherland will soon have sports exchanges, learn from one another and help one another in order to improve together and contribute their efforts to the development of the motherland's sports and win glory for the Chinese people. From now on, wherever you meet personages from sports circles or athletes from Taiwan, you must be polite to them because we are brothers and sisters who belong to one family faced with the difficult task of unifying the motherland.

She further said: We will take part in the winter and summer Olympic Games next February and June. Our task is difficult and the time for preparation is short. I hear that our level in most events is still not high and probably we will not be able to "dazzle the world with a single brilliant performance." However, we should display the new spirit of fearing no hardship and of upholding "friendship first" for new China's athletes. Our achievements in some of the events have been quite good. Therefore, as long as our comrades in sports circles, particularly our coaches and athletes, work hard, step up training and make painstaking efforts, we are hopeful of achieving outstanding results in the Olympic Games.

Deng Yingchao concluded: Sports work is very important. As Comrade Hua Guofeng said: "Whether our sports work is successful or not has a direct bearing on the whole nation's health and the country's spiritual outlook." With the constant improvement of our national economy and the solution of the IOC issues, our country's sports work will certainly be further developed and will have even brighter prospects. I wish the comrades from sports circles new successes under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the government.

Also speaking at the reception were Chen Xiaoxia and Ge Zhiai, athletes' representatives; coaches' representative Cheng Shichun; as well as Ma Qingshan and Lin Chaoquan, sports workers from Taiwan.

During the tea party noted artists Wu Zuoren, Li Kuchan and Huang Yongyu, who attended the party on invitation, exhibited Chinese paintings and calligraphy they had painted and written to greet the restoration of the Chinese Olympic Committee's legitimate rights in the IOC. Xiao Lao, an 85-year-old calligrapher, also wrote an impromptu poem at the party. The poem reads:

Our efforts to improve ourselves are unceasing as nature's cycles are constant

We are like flying on a dragon with the clouds following

Our ardent hope, turned into a new task

Is to scale the highest peaks of the world

ANHUI'S WAN LI ADDRESSES MILITARY DISTRICT PARTY CONGRESS

OW040228 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] According to NAHUI RIBAO, the 6th party congress of the Anhui Provincial Military District, attended by 391 delegates, was ceremoniously held from 27 November to 1 December. The congress elected the 6th Anhui Provincial Military District CCP Committee. At the congress Comrade Wan Li, first secretary of the provincial party committee and the provincial military district party committee, made an important speech. Comrade Wang Wermo, second secretary of the provincial military district party committee, delivered a work report. Comrades Yu Guangmao and Liu Yaozong, secretaries of the provincial military district party committee, spoke.

The 5th party congress of the provincial military district was held in 1969. During that period, the PLA units under the provincial military district launched a resolute struggle against Lin Biao and the gang of four's vicious scheme to oppose the party and disrupt the army and were rigorously tempered and tested in the struggle. After the downfall of the gang of four, an excellent situation of stability and unity appeared in the military district.

In his speech Comrade Wan Li pointed out: The present situation in the province is very good. Since last year the discussion about practice being the only criterion of testing truth has been going on throughout the province. The discussion has helped cadres and masses emancipate their minds. As a result, the party's fine style of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in everything and integrating theory with practice has been restored and developed.

Comrade Wan Li said: The situation in the rural area is better this year. The total grain output plan can be overfulfilled, and the total output is estimated to be higher than last year's. We are also reaping a bumper harvest of oil-bearing crops, and the output is at an all-time high. The peasants' income from their household sideline production has increased remarkably, and their standard of living has improved. As a result, the peasants' enthusiasm has been further developed. The features of many backward communes and brigades have rapidly changed. The rural economy as a whole is quite active.

Comrade Wan Li pointed out: Since the party's work focus was shifted, higher demands have been made on militia work. It is necessary to educate the vast number of militiamen to unflinchingly implement the line, principle and policy laid down at the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, thoroughly eliminate the remnant pernicious influence of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and firmly and ardently devote themselves to the four modernizations. Political work must be adjusted to the new situation. It is necessary to persistently take production as the central task and do both production and militia duties well. At a time when the production management system is changing, military training must be adapted to local conditions and conducted in a manner suitable to the particular time, in small groups, on a small scale and in a variety of forms. Leading cadres at all levels and cadres of the people's armed force departments must adjust themselves to the new situation and change their method of thinking and leadership.

ANHUI PROVINCE ARRESTS LOOTERS OF FRUIT FARM

OW020406 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Nov 79 OW

[Text] In order to uphold the socialist legal system, safeguard the property of the state, maintain normal social order and order in production and work, and to severely punish those who engaged in beating, smashing and looting, on 15 November, the Public Security Bureau of Wuhe County in accordance with the law, arrested (Zhang Hua), (Zhang Yue), (Zhang Faxue) and other culprits who led 58 persons in breaking into a state fruit farm to openly conduct robbery.

Since early this year, the broad masses of staff members and workers of the (Jingji) state horticulture farm in Wuhe County have conscientiously implemented the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee, established the responsibility system for production and strengthened scientific field management of fruit trees. Eight hundred mu of apples, pears and grapes were growing very promisingly. The farm expected to sell 800,000 jin of fruit and earn some 100,000 yuan this year. A record harvest for the farm was anticipated this year.

On the evening of 19 September, 58 persons in 2 groups led by (Zhang Hua), (Zhang Yue), (Zhang Fasue) and (Geng Xian), members of the (Sancha) production brigade of (Xinqi) commune in Wuhu County, broke into the fruit farm to openly steal fruit. Aside from injuring and chasing away farm workers, they also smashed doors, windows and 10 chairs and tables. Under their instigation, some 2,000 production team members in the same vicinity also took part in the looting, taking away some 130,000 jin of applies at a total value of 35,000 yuan.

In order to uphold the socialist legal system, safeguard the property of the state and do an even better job in running the state farms, the public security bureau, with the approval of the people's procuratorate of Wuhe County, called a public meeting of some 1,000 members from neighboring communes and production brigades at the (Jingji) fruit farm on 15 November. Acting in accordance with the law, the public security bureau arrested (Zhang Hua), (Zhang Yue) and (Zhang Faxue); sentenced (Gang Xian), (Zhang Zicui) and (Wang Jingchu) to 15 days of detention; and took economic measure against (Zhang Yuanle), (Sun Rugang), (Li Yunping) and 120 others. Some 9,500 yuan in cash was returned to the farm. The correct handling of this case has won warm support from the workers of (Jiangji) fruit farm and from the masses of cadres and members from neighboring communes and production brigades. The farm workers are now stepping up field management and adopting all possible means to strive for a bumper harvest of fruits next year.

SHANGHAI JIEFANG RIBAO STRESSES PUBLIC ORDER

HK010637 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Nov 79 p 1 HK

[Commentator's article: "Adhere to a Policy of Strict Control of Public Security"]

[Text] Recently, people throughout the municipality have been paying close attention to the question of social order and strongly calling on the government to adhere to a policy of strict control of public security and further tidy up and strengthen public order.

The great disruption caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" over 10 years caused serious consequences and pernicious repercussions for social order. The recent rash of crimes in the city has become an outstanding problem in the question of social order. A handful of counterrevolutionaries have confused and poisoned the minds of people, incited and stirred up trouble, stolen and gathered intelligence, established contact with enemy espionage organs and engineered the setting up of counterrevolutionary organizations. Some criminals have openly robbed people in the streets, committed violence or murder, raped women, stolen public or private property and performed vicious criminal offenses. Some hooligans have also started brawls in public places, made trouble, beaten up teachers and shop service personnel, insulted women in the street and behaved in a very frenzied manner. Apart from them, some swindlers, speculators and manipulators are also very active. They have seriously threatened people's lives, property and personal safety, and seriously affected normal order in production, work, society and teaching. Some young women are afraid to work on night shifts. At present, just as everyone from top to bottom is concentrating attention on the four modernizations, people are extremely worried and angry at the appearance of this unbridled disruption of the social order. [paragraph continues]

To strictly control public security, to tidy up and strengthen social order, safeguard the political situation of stability and unity and to protect the four modernizations has become the unanimous cry of the people of the whole municipality.

Strict control of public security has been the consistent policy of our country in the administration of public security. In our socialist country the particularly in such a densely populated metropolis of international contact as Shanghai, there must always be normal social order regardless of whether we are promoting revolution or carrying out construction. In addition control of public security must be strict at all times. Since the founding of the PRC, the state has promulgated a series of rules and regulations on the control of public security, such as "rules for the people's police," "regulations regarding the punishment of counterrevolutionaries," "provisional methods for the control of counterrevolutionaries," "regulations regarding re-education through labor," "provisional regulations regarding the protection of state secrets," "regulations on punishment for violation of public order," "residence registration ordinance" and "city traffic ordinance." All these laws, rules and regulations are our legal bases for maintaining social order. Strict control of public security means strictly carrying out work in accordance with the relevant laws, rules and regulations on the control of public security drawn up by the state and succeeding in observing the law and sternly implementing the law. Facts have proved that the policy of strict control of public security is conducive to maintaining social order and providing people with a stable social environment in which to work, produce and live. In the last 30 years, whenever we implemented a policy of strict control of public security, social order and social manners were better. The people were content and we were praised by international friends. Whenever we divorced ourselves from the policy of strict control of public security, the condition of social order was poor and there were objections from the people. Particularly in past years, because of the subversion of the legal system and the confusion of the two classes of contradiction by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," "bad people were overbearing and good people suffered" and there appeared to be unprecedented confusion in the public security of Shanghai. The smashing of the "gang of four" has fundamentally removed the cause of "disturbance." However, a great deal of effort must still be made to treat the serious ravages caused to the social order by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." An important aspect of restoring order out of chaos is to firmly implement the policy of strict control of public security.

To implement the policy of strict control of public security, it is first of all necessary to concentrate all efforts now on deflating the swollen arrogance of a handful of counterrevolutionaries, hooligans and criminals. At present these scoundrels are running rampant. They frequently gang up in public places or thoroughfares with weapons in their hands and create great disturbances without restraint. This is an open challenge to the dictatorship of the proletariat and it is a great disturbance to socialist society. If we do not resolutely deal stern counterblows to suppress their ferocity, how can we establish and maintain normal public order or safeguard the interests of the people? Comrade Mao Zedong said: "To maintain public order and safeguard the interests of the people, it is likewise necessary to exercise dictatorship over embezzlers, swindlers, arsonists, murderers, criminal gang and other scoundrels who seriously disrupt public order." In dealing with counterrevolutionaries who steal and gather intelligence and organize counterrevolutionary gang, arch-criminals who confuse and poison the people's minds, stir up trouble and seriously disturb public security and order, ringleaders in inciting gang fights, quarrels and gangster activities, and serious criminal offenders who commit murder, robbery, rape and stealing public property, as well as those who commit such crimes while fleeing as fugitives from place to place, it is necessary to arrest those who should be arrested, sentence those who should be sentenced and kill those who deserve to be killed. We must not be softhearted toward them. [paragraph continues]

Recently, the public security organs, procuratorial organs and the people's courts of Shanghai have taken strong measures against the troublemakers of the incident at Kongjiang and Hauihai roads and the serious criminal offenders who committed robbery, murder and rape and have severely punished them according to law. Resolute measures have been taken against the ringleaders who deliberately made trouble in the municipal revolutionary committee and they have either been warned or arrested according to the law. All this has greatly boosted the morale of the people and dampened the spirit of the hooligans, criminals and troublemakers. The people applaud, cheer and declare: "In the past, the public security organs, the procuratorial organs and the people's courts have not acted promptly or forcefully enough against the bad people. Now, they have used the iron fist of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and this is very good; they have our firm support!"

In adhering to the policy of strict control of public security, it is imperative to pay attention to solving the problem of juvenile delinquency. At present, one of the outstanding problems of social order is the high rate of juvenile delinquency. The anarchism stirred up by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and the "smashing, beating and looting" they advocated have seriously poisoned the young people. Today, some young people have no concept of law and discipline and cannot distinguish between right and wrong or good and bad. They consider indulging in fighting and beating, provoking quarrels and disturbing the peace as "brave actions." Although there are not many young people like this, they still have a certain effect on social order. We must pay great attention to solving this problem. As for the young people who break the law, our policy is still to pay special attention to educating, saving and reforming them. However, this does not mean that we cannot bring legal sanctions against the handful of young people who are guilty of serious offenses. China's criminal law which will come into force has clearly stipulated: Any person who has reached the age of 16 should bear criminal responsibility for his offense. Any offender who is 14 years of age or more, but under the age of 16 years, shall be held criminally liable if he commits an offense of homicide, robbery, arson or commits other offenses which greatly jeopardize public order. Minors guilty of offenses of a more serious nature will be punished according to the law. This is also a way of educating, saving and reforming them. If we set educating them against punishing them according to the law and talk only about educating and saving them, then would not our hands be tied on the problem of juvenile delinquency? If we are afraid to implement the policy of strict control of public security, would it not mean indulging them and giving them license to make trouble and do evil things? How can we still talk about educating, saving and reforming them?

The public security departments shoulder a heavy and direct responsibility in implementing the policy of strict control of public security. They should boost their spirits and step boldly forward to do a good job. The public security department is a key department of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and whether control of public security can be successfully carried out depends primarily on whether or not our public security organs can resolutely implement the policy of strict control of public security. The cadres and policemen of public security organs must, in accordance with Comrade Zhou Enlai's instruction on the control of public security, "pay attention to where the trouble starts," keep abreast of the situation, discover the root of trouble and take the initiative to nip problems in the bud. At the same time, they must vigorously strengthen the detection and solving of cases and promptly deal telling blows at the sabotage activities of counterrevolutionaries and other criminal offenders to inspire fear in the hearts of the enemies and scoundrels and promote healthy tendencies. Naturally, when implementing the policy of strict control of public security, the public security organs must pay attention to strictly distinguishing and correctly handling the two different kinds of contradiction. Ordinary offenses and disputes among the people should be handled by persuasion and education. Serious offenders who refuse to mend their way despite repeated education must be controlled and arrested with perfect assurance. If we are afraid to control or arrest these people, we would go against the will of the people and make them resentful. [paragraph continues]

Lenin said that the dictatorship of the proletariat should be like an iron fist. Our public security organs must use this iron fist with perfect assurance to deal vigorous blows at hooligans and criminal offenders who dare to disturb social order and disrupt public order. Some comrades think that since we must now pay attention to the law it is not good to freely arrest and control people and they have relaxed the policy of strict control of public security because of this. This is wrong. The criminal law which lays stress on observing the law and forbids freely arresting people is meant to safeguard the people's interests. Good people cannot be freely arrested and locked up at will; there is no doubt at all about this. However, people who break the law cannot be condoned at any time. If they should be arrested and locked up why can they not be arrested and locked up? If we do not control and arrest those who jeopardize the interests of the people and if we confuse the distinction between what is criminal and what is not and allow them to behave outrageously, act in defiance of the law and remain at large, then we will not be carrying out work according to the law but will counter socialist law and go against the will of the people. It should be pointed out that the policy of strict control of public security we are implementing today is not only based on criminal law, but is also based on various regulations for the control of public security. So long as we will correctly apply the law, we should control and arrest these criminal offenders with perfect assurance and have nothing to fear.

The various aspects involved in social order work concern the whole of society. The public security and political and legal departments must exercise control and, under the unified leadership of the party committee, all professions, trades and departments as well as worker, youth and women's mass organizations must also make concerted efforts to support and cooperate with the public security organs, the procuratorial organs and the people's courts to make a success of the work of controlling public security. Party organizations of all enterprises, organs, schools and people's communes must strengthen leadership over the work of maintaining public security, educate the cadres, staff members and family dependents to raise their revolutionary vigilance, conscientiously implement the system of control of public security and observe socialist law and revolutionary discipline in an exemplary manner. The various fronts must develop publicity and education in law, pay attention to the work of educating young people and cultivate the socialist moral qualities of the young people. We must continue to use the "three-in-one" combination of school, family and society to carry out the education of young people. We must continue to make a success of running work-study schools and educating young people who have broken the law and made mistakes. We must actively encourage and support the masses of party cadres and the people who boldly step forward in heroic struggle against crimes and violations of law. We must resolutely punish the hooligans and criminal offenders who retaliate against activists in maintaining social order. We should see that the people of Shanghai have rich experience in maintaining social order and also possess the strong desire and enthusiasm for making a success of social order. Now the people of the neighborhoods have taken action to organize joint defense patrols and strict security measures to hit at existing criminal activities. We fully believe that so long as we fully mobilize and rely on the masses and adhere to the policy of strict control of public security, we will definitely be able to make a success of tidying up social order in Shanghai within a short time and enable the people to wholly concentrate on the great undertaking of the four modernizations.

BRIEFS

JIANGSU WHEAT GROWING--Field management is being carried out over 36 million mu of wheat, barley, naked barley, soybeans and broad beans in all parts of Jiangsu Province. A full stand of sprouts is reported on some 25 million mu of farmland, or 70 percent of the province's sown acreage. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Nov 79 OW]

PLA UNITS RETURN OCCUPIED HOUSES IN SICHUAN TO OWNERS

OW301800 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 28 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] Bringing into full play the army's glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people, the party committee of the Wan County military subdistrict in Sichuan has taken the initiative and adopted positive measures to return to the original owners the houses which PLA units had occupied and the appliances that they had borrowed during the Great Cultural Revolution under various circumstances. This won warm support and wide acclaim from party and government organs and the masses.

Since the beginning of this year, this party committee regarded the return of such houses and appliances as a major issue in supporting the government and cherishing the people. It held a total of five meetings to conscientiously study this issue. It had called on the PLA units concerned and issued directives twice to make proper arrangements for the return of such houses and appliances. At the same time, the party committee organized three teams with its Standing Committee members as participants to call on 32 local party and government organs and the units concerned to solicit their opinions. According to the directive of the party committee of the military subdistrict, the various PLA units under the command of the military subdistrict returned the houses they occupied and the borrowed appliances. At the same time, the PLA units paid the rent they owed.

The party committee of this military subdistrict also used the opportunity of helping PLA units under its command to return the houses they occupied and the appliances they borrowed to carry out education on the army's fine tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people among the PLA units and to further raise the awareness of the cadres and fighters in regard to supporting the government and cherishing the people. After checking the actual conditions in their own units, some units reaffirmed measures in regard to supporting the government and cherishing the people and carried out various activities in this regard. This further strengthened ties between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

CHENGDU PLA DISCUSSES LACK OF CONFIDENCE

HK030556 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 2 Dec 79 HK

[Text] At a recent theoretical study forum convened by the CCP Committee of the Chengdu PLA units, the participating leading cadres at and above divisional level and propaganda cadres studied in depth Comrade Ye Jianying's National Day speech and discussed certain tendentious ideological problems in army building. They unanimously held: Unless the problem of strengthening confidence and boosting morale is solved, it will hinder our efforts to work in concert to promote the four modernizations.

The comrades recalled history, freely spoke about the situation and pointed out in a happy frame of mind: A situation of prosperity has appeared in our socialist cause. However, they also realized: Due to the sabotage and interference of Lin Biao and the gang of four, we are faced with mountains of problems, difficulties and troubles. The international scene is also not tranquil. Some comrades lack a correct understanding of the twists and turns and difficulties on the road to advancement. Hence, they lack sufficient confidence in accomplishing the four modernizations. Some doubt the superiority of the socialist system. Some are worried that we will again embark on a tortuous road in carrying out the 3 years of readjustment.

In view of these ideological problems among some comrades, the comrades repeatedly studied Comrade Ye Jianying's National Day speech, and seriously appreciated its spiritual essence. They carried forward the party's fine work style of seeking truth from facts and linking theory with reality and launched fervent discussions without sticking labels on people, beating them with sticks or grabbing them by their pigtailed. Through the discussion, the comrades understood: To strengthen confidence and boost morale, it is necessary to take a correct view of three things: 1) It is necessary to take a correct view of the errors and twists and turns of the past 30 years and firmly believe in the superiority of the socialist system; 2) It is necessary to correctly view the difficulties and problems in the course of shifting the focus of work and firmly believe that the four socialist modernizations are bound to be accomplished; and 3) It is necessary to take a correct view of the party's line, principles and policies, and firmly believe in the correctness of the spirit of the third plenary session.

XIZANG CCP COMMITTEE DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE, ECONOMY

OW301643 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] The 4th enlarged plenary session of the 2d Xizang Autonomous Region CCP Committee was held in Lhasa from 18 to 27 November. The meeting discussed and studied questions on readjusting the national economy and how to speed up the region's economic construction, especially how to push forward agricultural and livestock production. Attending the meeting were members and alternate members of the regional party committee and responsible comrades of prefectural, municipal and county party committees and of various regional departments, 265 people in all.

Comrade Ren Rong, first secretary of the regional party committee, conveyed the guidelines of the 4th plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee and spoke on the current situation and tasks and next year's work plans.

Comrade Tian Bao, secretary of the regional party committee, made a report on behalf of the regional party committee, entitled "Main Points on Some Questions Concerning the 3-Year Readjustment of the National Economy."

The comrades who attended the meeting conscientiously studied Comrade Ye Jianying's speech at the meeting in celebration on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and the decision of the CCP Central Committee on some questions concerning the acceleration of agricultural development.

The meeting held that since the implementation of the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee and initial readjustment of the national economy, the situation in the region has been good. The localities have continued to criticize the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, implemented the party's economic policies for the rural and pastoral areas, redressed a number of cases of frame-ups, false charges and wrong judgments and further implemented the policies on the united front, religions and intellectuals. All this has stimulated the enthusiasm of the masses and cadres to work vigorously for the four modernizations. This year's livestock production is expected to increase by 2 percent over last year's, and rapeseed by 12.5 percent. Agricultural production, however, has been affected by various serious natural disasters and some work problems. Grain output has dropped by a rather large margin, and this will cause difficulties in the people's livelihood. The region's industrial output value from January through September this year increased by 6.1 percent over the same period last year.

The meeting pointed out emphatically: From now on, the region's agriculture must firmly correct the tendency to pay attention only to grain to the neglect of animal husbandry. It is necessary to attach importance to animal husbandry while grasping grain production and bring into full play the role of animal husbandry in improving the people's livelihood and supporting national construction.

The meeting also pointed out: At present, the condition of agricultural and livestock production is rather poor and the capacity to combat natural disasters in the region is low. Therefore, it is imperative to vigorously develop farmland and grassland capital construction and adopt various measures suited to local conditions to promote scientific farming and livestock breeding and accelerate the growth of agricultural and livestock production.

The meeting stressed that all trades and occupations should firmly establish the idea of taking agriculture and animal husbandry as the foundation, improving their work around the development of agriculture and animal husbandry and making greater contributions to that development. The meeting also set forth the principles and priorities regarding the readjustment of the region's industry, communications, transport and capital construction, and clarified the objectives.

The meeting pointed out: While implementing the guidelines of the 3d and 4th plenary sessions of the party's 11th Central Committee and the decision on accelerating agricultural development, it is necessary to relentlessly criticize the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four in the light of the actual situation, eliminate its pernicious influence, get rid of interferences from the left and right and unwaveringly implement the party Central Committee's line, principles and policies in an all-round way. It is necessary to continue to develop in depth the discussion on practice being the only criterion of truth.

Ren Rong Speech

OW021128 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] Speaking at the recent 4th enlarged plenary meeting of the 2d Xizang Regional CCP Committee, Comrade Ren Rong, first secretary of the committee, pointed out: The principal contradiction and the central task in Xizang at present is to promote the four modernizations and the economic work, particularly to develop agricultural and livestock production as soon as possible by all means. In the 3-year period of readjustment of the national economy, the most important task of our region is to make a success of agricultural and animal breeding, the foundation of the national economy. Industry, communications, finance and trade, capital construction, education, culture and other undertakings must all serve this central task of accelerating the development of agriculture and animal husbandry.

On the readjustment of agriculture and animal husbandry, Comrade Ren Rong said:

First, it is necessary to readjust the ratio between them. We must resolutely combat the tendency of neglecting animal breeding. In our region, the total output value of livestock accounts for 43.3 percent of the region's gross product and about 60 percent of the output value of agriculture and animal breeding. The role of animal husbandry, therefore, must be given full play.

Second, the relations between agriculture and animal husbandry on the one hand and sideline production on the other must be properly readjusted. On the basis of the development of agriculture and animal husbandry, great efforts should be made to develop sideline production to achieve an all-round development so as to increase the income of peasants and herdsmen.

Third, the relative proportions of various crop plantings should be readjusted, and the acreage of rice and oil-bearing crops should be adequately increased.

Fourth, the prices of farm produce should be well readjusted. For instance, the price of winter wheat should be uniform and the prices of other farm produce should also be reasonable. Lowering or raising the prices is wrong.

Fifth, the state purchasing policy on animals and agricultural and sideline products should be readjusted. More animals should be purchased from units producing larger numbers of animals in order to provide incentive to the development of agriculture and animal breeding. Communes and production brigades and teams whose living standards are below normal should be exempted from state purchases.

Comrade Ren Rong said: In the course of readjustment, our grain output in 1980 should reach the 1978 level, and in 1981 it should be 4 percent higher than in 1980. In animal breeding, the total number of animals should increase slightly each year, and emphasis should be placed on a continuing high yield of good-quality animals. The total output value of agriculture and animal husbandry should register an annual increase rate of over 5 percent.

Five Agricultural Policies

OW022112 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] The 4th enlarged plenary session of the 2d Xizang Regional CCP Committee has seriously discussed principles and policies on developing agriculture and animal husbandry in Xizang.

The plenary session pointed out: To accelerate the growth of agriculture and animal husbandry in our region, it is essential to solve the problems in management. As for the policy of simultaneously developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries, the policy of taking grain as the key link and insuring an all-round development and the policy of adapting to local conditions and the appropriate concentration of certain crops in certain areas, we must implement all these according to actual local conditions in our region.

The plenary session held: First, it is necessary to firmly implement the party's policies on agricultural and pastoral areas. Second, it is necessary to keep the policies stable and to refrain from changing them from time to time. Third, it is necessary to study and solve problems that have cropped up in the course of implementing the policies.

The session emphatically pointed out: Xizang must now implement policies as follows:

1. It is necessary to firmly guarantee powers of decision for production teams.
2. It is necessary to implement well the policy on prices. Particular attention must be paid to the readjustment of the prices of agricultural and pastoral products and those of special local products. It is essential to readjust prices by proceeding from realities. The readjustment must benefit production and the circulation of commodities so that peasants and herdsman can really benefit from the price readjustments.

3. It is necessary to do a good job in the people's communes in strengthening management based on fixed quotas and the system of fixed responsibility in production. Our experience proves that the masses welcome the system of fixed responsibility in production under which production teams signed labor contracts with individual labor groups and pay commune members according to production output. This system conforms with the socialist principle of "to each according to his work" and the principle of "more pay for more work." The leadership at all levels must emancipate the thinking, sum up experience and promote this system step by step.

4. It is necessary to conscientiously implement the state purchasing policy. State purchases of agricultural and pastoral products must be carried out in close connection with the distribution of income and the living standards of the masses. All production figures must be honest. We must not falsify production records and grain purchases must never be excessive.

5. It is necessary to firmly implement the policy on private plots, on animals for commune members' own use and on household sideline production.

YUNNAN INDUSTRY, COMMUNICATIONS FORUM DISCUSS ELECTIONS

HK281133 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] "The industry and communications political department of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee recently held a forum to exchange experiences in democratic elections. Leaders of the Yunnan motorcycle plant, the Kunming textile mill, the Yunnan metallurgical plant and seven other enterprises and responsible persons of bureaus concerned exchanged their experiences at the forum." A comrade from the Yunnan motorcycle plant said: After conducting a democratic election in our plant, the general opinion of the masses is that this way of doing things has truly embodied the spirit of enabling the workers to be the masters of their own affairs.

A comrade from the Yunnan metallurgical plant said: Our plant's power workshop elected an engineer to be a member of the workshop's leadership group, thus making full use of his expertise and enabling the leadership group to become more capable.

The participants said: Democratic elections are advantageous to discovering talented persons. "Democratic elections are very important. Prior to conducting democratic elections, party committees must do well in propagating and carrying out education and grasp the process of democratic election as an education in democratic centralism."

A responsible comrade of the industry and communications political department of the provincial CCP committee noted: "Electing basic-level cadres democratically is an effective method to safeguard the democratic rights of workers and supervise cadres and is also an important measure to reform the cadre system. The orientation of the democratic election is correct; the democratic elections have achieved good results." We must continue to conscientiously sum up our experiences and draw up plans for gradually popularizing democratic elections throughout the province next year. All units which are making experiments in expanding the self-management rights of enterprises must democratically elect basic-level cadres in an organized and planned way. We hope that all enterprises will create conditions for successfully grasping democratic elections.

TIANJIN RIBAO COMMENTARY CRITICIZES TROUBLEMAKING

HK291358 TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Nov 79 p 2 HK

[Ideological commentary by Hua Zhen: "Begin Discussion With 'No Problems Can Be Solved Without Creating Uproar'"]

[Text] When I passed by a leadership organ after work, I saw a large crowd of people around it making a lot of noise and stopping traffic. Large and small motor vehicles blew their horns but could not pass. On the ground lay a visitor from the locality appealing to the higher authorities. The visitor was lying there to block the car of the leading comrades. The reception personnel of the organ tried to persuade him to stand up but he lay there without moving. Then a quarrel began. I squeezed into the crowd and heard people talking about it. Some people said that when people had opinions and problems they could put them forward but should not create an uproar like this and stop traffic. Others did not agree and said that it was no use putting forward opinions, it was necessary to create a uproar or no one would pay attention to them and no problems could be solved. It seemed that the latter opinion met with the approval of some on-lookers.

Indeed, we sympathize with people whose problems cannot be solved in a timely manner. Furthermore, we do not endorse any unit that does not show concern for the masses' hardships. Is it right to create uproar and to disregard everything? The people of our country are well-known for their highly developed sense of organization and discipline. When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran wild, in order to disrupt the whole country and seize power amid chaos they incited anarchism everywhere, preached that "people should kick the party committees out in order to make revolution" and publicized that "people should become officials if they excelled in creating an uproar." The penetrating wind of creating an uproar was then stirred. It was true at that time that people who dared to create an uproar, did create an uproar because fiercely created uproars were popular, could join the party, become officials and act like an overlord. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" collapsed but their souls refused to leave and functioned in the bodies of others. In their minds, some people liked to have more democracy but less centralism and more freedom but less discipline and were more concerned with the partial but less with the whole and more with the individuals but less with the country. When they encountered problems, they did not solve them in accordance with the normal procedures and methods and under the centralized and unified leadership of the party but often went into the streets to create an uproar. It appeared that the more fiercely they created an uproar, the more easily they could solve their problems. These comrades do not understand that after Lin Biao and the "gang of four" caused turmoil for 10 years and brought about serious losses and many difficulties, the situation of stability and unity which has emerged cannot easily stand another assault. If uproars are created here and there, there is no peace anywhere. The normal social, production and work order are interfered with and the situation of stability and unity is sabotaged and unimaginable results will occur. No construction can be carried out without stability and unity. When construction cannot be promoted, no social problems can be solved. What hope will the country have when the four modernizations are not achieved well? What prospects will our people have? Therefore, we must not create an uproar if we do not have reasonable claims. We must also not create an uproar even if we have a reasonable cause. If we create an uproar it will affect stability and unity. Creating an uproar is unreasonable and wrong and will sabotage the overall situation of stability and unity. Regarding those individual black sheep who have ulterior motives, deliberately create an uproar, create disturbances and sabotage stability and unity, for them it is not a matter of understanding but a violation of law and a breach of discipline, and they should be punished according to the law.

While we oppose using the method of creating an uproar to solve problems, we must try in every possible way to actively solve the masses' problems. At times, when the masses encounter difficulties, we shift our responsibility onto others and do not urgently handle problems until people create an uproar. This bureaucratic attitude cannot be tolerated. It just provides an excuse for the argument "no problems can be solved without creating an uproar." Since Lin Biao and the "gang of four" carried out sabotage for 10 years and caused a great number of leftover problems, we must fully understand that the masses want these urgently solved. We must actively solve the problems which should and can be solved even though no one puts them forward or complains. The more quickly and the more thoroughly we solve them, the better. Regarding the problems which should be solved but cannot now be solved under the present condition, we must patiently and meticulously explain the difficulties to the masses to gain their forgiveness. Regarding people who are unmoved by reason and persist in unreasonable demands, we must adhere to principles and not yield to them however fiercely they may create an uproar. We must handle them according to the seriousness of the disturbance they create.

The masses are reasonable and will take the interests of the whole into account. So long as our leadership at all levels can really do what is needed, they can win the people's confidence and the overwhelming majority of people will be united with the party, overcome the difficulties together and promote production with one heart and one mind. Even if a small number of people want to create an uproar, they will find themselves isolated and unable to create one.

In a word, we must correctly conduct education in democratic centralism, criticize ultrademocracy and anarchism, and eliminate bureaucratism. If we can fulfill these two tasks, we can embark on the four modernizations with one heart and one mind and overcome all difficulties in the new Long March and achieve a more brilliant tomorrow.

TIANJIN RIBAO HAILS PUNISHMENT OF CRIMINALS

HK301310 TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Nov 79 p 1 HK

[Short commentary: "Enforce the Law Strictly and Afford General Satisfaction"]

[Text] Yesterday, Tanggu District People's Court held a public trial rally, and according to the law, sentenced murderer Yu Zengbao to death. The sentence was carried out immediately. It also sentenced the archcriminals Kong Qingshan and We Jinli of the beating, smashing and looting clique to a fixed term of imprisonment. Some 50,000 cadres and people attending yesterday's rally all applauded and cheered.

Most recently, a handful of criminals in this municipality erroneously assessed the situation, misinterpreted the law, stirred up trouble, did as they pleased, seriously disrupted social order and threatened the safety of people's lives and property. Although they were small in number they caused serious harm. The masses hated them to the very marrow of their bones and urgently hoped that the organs of the dictatorship would strictly punish them according to law to insure that we could all live and work in peace and contentment, and wholeheartedly embark on the four modernizations. The demands and desires of the masses were completely reasonable and legitimate. Our organs of the dictatorship have lived up to their words and enforced the law strictly, vigorously and speedily. Therefore, they have had the support of the people and it is most gratifying to the people. In the future, criminals who dare to defy the law should be taken care of, educated through labor, arrested, punished and executed where appropriate and necessary. If this is not done, it will not be a situation of stability and unity and we cannot insure that the four modernizations will progress smoothly.

Many of the current criminals are young people and juveniles. This distressing situation presents us with a very serious task. We must all immediately go into action and vigorously conduct political and ideological education among the young people and juveniles. The party and CYL organizations, schools and parents must take care of the growth of the young people and juveniles. Over the past 10 years and more, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" preached all kinds of fallacies, which made it impossible for some young people and juveniles to clearly distinguish between black and white and between right and wrong, thus thinking poison was honey. Some people do not work or go to school, they fool around all day long, hang around with lawless people and even commit crimes and disrupt society. They do great harm to others and to themselves. The "gang of four" collapsed 3 years ago and this situation should not continue. The factories and schools must strengthen education among young people and the parents must subject their own children to discipline. We must bring up our younger generation well, and take infinite pains. This is the sacred duty of every citizen. Those who assist their criminal children and do not interfere in their evil-doings cannot escape the censure by public opinion and moral condemnation.

Education has not been all-powerful. We hope that the young and juveniles will all become people of ability for the construction of our motherland. We are also willing to spare no pains. However, it is by no means strange that a tiny minority of people who were affected by the remnant poison of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and by the class enemies have gone astray. We must all help them to wake up. With law as the weapon, we must force those who have committed or are committing crimes to repent, correct their errors and make a fresh start. We should not be softhearted towards the lawless people whose crimes have been proved. Those who are incorrigibly obstinate and persist in doing evil will surely start with the aim of doing harm to others and end up ruining themselves. The fate of Yu Zengbao, Kong Qingshan and Wu Jinli are a warning to them.

BRIEFS

BEIJING THIEVES SENTENCED--The public security department of Beijing Municipality seized several persons who had committed theft. They were recently sentenced by the people's court according to law. [Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Nov 79 SK]

TIANJIN BREAKFAST SUPPLY--The Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee issued a public notice on breakfast supplies on 18 November. The municipal revolutionary committee also held a rally on 21 November, calling for efforts to follow the guidelines of the public notice. Leading persons of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees Yan Dakai, (Wu Zhen), Du Xinbo and Zhang Fuheng attended the rally. Yan Dakai, secretary of the municipal CCP committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, spoke at the rally. Staff and workers of food and breakfast food services were urged to strictly implement the price policy and pay attention to food quality, variety and sanitation. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 21 Nov 79 SK]

TIANJIN DISCUSSES TRUTH CRITERION--The political department of the financial and trade front under the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee held a meeting on 22 November to discuss the criterion for truth. More than 260 leading cadres from various municipal financial and trade departments attended the meeting. They unanimously pledged to eliminate the influence of the ultraleftist line and do their best to enliven financial and trade work. Du Xinbo, Standing Committee member of the municipal CCP committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, addressed the meeting. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 26 Nov 79 SK]

YANG YICHEN ADDRESSES HEILONGJIANG INDUSTRIAL WORK CONFERENCE

OW030604 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] The provincial industrial work conference held by the Heilongjiang provincial party and revolutionary committees ended on 1 December after an 8-day session.

Based on the guidelines of the 4th plenary session of the party Central Committee, the conference reviewed and analyzed the province's industrial production, summed up and exchanged experiences in increasing production, practicing economy, adjusting industry, vigorously developing light and textile industries and expanding the right of decision in selected industrial enterprises; and discussed and studied the arrangements for industrial production in 1980.

Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial party committee, attended and addressed the conference. Attending were leading comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees Li Jianbai, Zhao Dezun, Zhang Shijun, Chen Yuanzhi, Xie Yunqing and Lu Guang.

Chen Jianfei, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the conference and delivered a report on the province's industrial work. Also attending were secretaries and vice chairmen in charge of industry in various prefectures, municipalities and counties as well as leading comrades of the concerned departments.

The conference held: Despite fuel, power and material shortages this year, the staff members and workers on the province's industrial and communications front have worked hard, surmounted difficulties and insured steady increases in industrial production. Their achievements are fine. However, these achievements have fallen behind the planned targets. Our province's industrial growth is below the average national growth rate. Many enterprises have failed to restore their record quality standards, and they have also failed to attain the expected targets for making profits and eliminating losses. The conference concluded that this situation is due to the lack of understanding of the new conditions and problems resulting from the shift in the focus of work, unsatisfactory progress in adjusting the industry and late commencement of certain work at the beginning of the year.

To push forward next year's industrial production and strive to maintain a fixed growth rate in industrial production during the period of adjustment in accordance with the province's plan and to pave the way for faster industrial growth in the future, the conference called on the province's industrial and communications departments to concentrate their efforts on the following work from now on: 1) Continue to launch the campaign to increase production and practice economy in an extensive and deepgoing way, aiming at fine quality, high output, diversified variety and low consumption; 2) Effect adjustment in a down-to-earth way; and 3) Further do a good job in expanding the right of decision in selected enterprises.

During the conference, Comrade Yang Yichen delivered a report on industrial adjustment and rapid development of light textile industries, which concern everyone. He said: 1980 is the key year in our 3-year adjustment program. We have already taken a gratifying step this year and expect to devise more ways next year. We must vitalize our enterprises through adjustment. In the past, we attached too much importance to heavy industry in our industrial structure, and since it was "heavy" it could not go faster.

Meanwhile, we neglected light industry, and in order to go faster it must be "light." We should solve the problem of integrating light industry with heavy industry through adjustment. In the course of effecting the adjustment, we should understand and make use of our province's advantages. These include a large market suitable for the expansion of light and textile industries, a sufficient material supply and rich resources, and a well founded industrial base. Now the tasks for developing heavy industry have been reduced. As long as we do a good job in combining heavy industry with light industry and integrating military industry with civilian industry, we will be able to make new achievements.

LIAONING: REN ZHONGYI HEARS ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION REPORTS

SK031235 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] As reflected in the discussions at the recent report meeting sponsored by the central economic investigation group of the Liaoning provincial party committee, initial results have been achieved during the past 2 months or so in the work of economic investigation organized by the provincial party committee since early September. After going deep into the realities of life, after investigation, study and discussion, people have gained a relatively clear and unified idea of the basic law of socialist economy and further understand that the goal of socialist production is to satisfy the increasing needs of the people in their material and cultural life. A host of facts show that blindly seeking high output value, ignoring practical needs and carrying out production for production's sake for many years have violated the basic law of socialist economy, causing a serious imbalance.

In order to carry the investigation work through to the end and to really insure fruitful results, Comrade Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee, and Comrade Chen Puru, secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee, attended the report meeting sponsored by the central economic investigation group of the Liaoning provincial party committee and delivered speeches.

They pointed out: To do a good job in investigation work, we should adhere to the viewpoint and methods of dialectical materialism, emancipate our minds and seek truth from facts. We should not do the investigation work perfunctorily or superficially. Instead, we should carry it through to the end and never give up halfway. [passage indistinct] All provincial departments and all prefectures and municipalities should strengthen the leadership over the work of investigation and study. Leading comrades should work together with the comrades who are members of economic investigation groups, and take part in investigation, studying and analyzing data in order to continuously improve the quality of the investigation work. Only when we master the situation, can we make firmer determination and come up with some more good measures.

FENG JIXIN DWELLS ON PUBLIC ORDER AT GANSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

SK031141 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 1 Dec 79 SK

[Text] According to our source, in the work report of the Gansu Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Comrade Feng Jixin pointed out that it was necessary to do a good job in conducting propaganda and education activities on democracy and the legal system. He said: Through study and propaganda, we should further eliminate the pernicious influence exerted by Lin Biao and the gang of four in regard to democracy and the legal system and clearly define the relations between democracy and the legal system and the four modernizations. We should understand that without democracy it would be impossible to achieve the four modernizations and without the legal system there will be no guarantee for democracy. We should energetically strengthen the sense of respect of our cadres and masses for the legal system, deeply root and socialist legal system in the hearts of the people and insure that all people study, understand and abide by the law. We must correctly handle the relations between democracy and the legal system, freedom and discipline, and right and duty, foster the good habit of abiding by law and bring about the fine social practice of fighting against violations of law and discipline. We should pay special attention to education on the legal system among juveniles. According to different situations, we can compile the basic spirit and main contents of the socialist legal system as part of the teaching materials of primary, middle and high schools and universities so as to make juveniles understand from their boyhood the elementary principles of the law, help them make a clear distinction between democracy and anarchism and train them into fine citizens who abide by discipline, safeguard public order and have social moral character.

In view of the current situation in which public order is poor in cities and measures to fight criminals are not effective, Comrade Feng Jixin urged public security departments and judicial organs to cooperate with the broad masses to resolutely safeguard the normal order in society, production, work, scientific research, teaching and livelihood and make sure that people's life and property are protected. Those criminals who undermine the interests of the state, endanger public security and threaten the safety of the people's life and property must be punished according to laws. As for those criminals whose mistakes are serious, or may have serious consequences and may arouse the indignation of the masses, we must use the power of the dictatorship of the proletariat to attack them relentlessly or even put them to death. We must never be softhearted. At the same time, all organizations, offices, schools, plants and people's communities should strengthen public security work. Mass organizations such as trade unions, CYL and women's federations and propaganda departments, newspapers and broadcast stations as well as parents of juveniles should actively cooperate with each other and make concerted efforts to improve the public order.

Deputies Demand Punishment of Criminals

SK031129 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 2 Dec 79 SK

[Text] According to our sources, deputies of Lanzhou Municipality who are attending the fifth provincial people's congress responded vigorously when they were discussing the present public security problems. They held that these were serious problems which hamper and interfere with the four modernizations, and which must be solved firmly.

Before these deputies came to attend the congress, many staff members, workers and people urged them again and again to bring forward this issue to the congress and hoped that it could be settled as soon as possible. These deputies expressed the hope that the whole party show concern for the issue and the whole people, from families to the entire society, from neighborhoods to plants, mines and schools would be mobilized and devote a fixed period of time to the in-depth study and publicity of laws and to the criticism of the ultraleft line and anarchism stirred up by Lin Biao and the gang of four so that the masses will be educated and will respect and abide by laws voluntarily.

These deputies also urged public security and judicial organs to give full play to their power of protecting socialism, protecting the people and protecting the four modernizations. The deputies held that these organs should enforce the laws strictly, refrain from being soft-hearted and strike surely, accurately and relentlessly at criminals of various types, imprisoning or killing those who deserve to be imprisoned or killed, so that evil trends can be resolutely stopped.

SHAANXI RIBAO DEMANDS BLOWS AT CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

HK290717 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Nov 79 HK

[Report on SHAANXI RIBAO 28 November commentator's article: "Deal Resolute Blows at Criminal Activities"]

[Excerpts] The number of crimes has recently increased in the urban areas and places along railroad lines in Shaanxi Province, and problems of law and order in society are rather serious. A handful of criminals steal property, rape women, organize gang fights, kill people with weapons and make trouble, seriously harming and threatening the safety of the people's lives and property and seriously interfering with and sabotaging the political situation of stability and unity. The masses loathe these scoundrels and strongly demand that the government take effective measures to rapidly deflate the arrogance of these black sheep.

The article said: To deal effective blows at the sabotage activities of criminals, it is necessary to sweep away all kinds of erroneous ideas. The current main erroneous idea is that certain comrades hold that the landlords and rich peasants have been eliminated as classes, and that the capitalist class also no longer exists; hence, there are now no targets for the dictatorship of the proletariat, and there is nothing to aim at in waging class struggle. Some hold that they are inhibited by the legal system. Still others say that most of the criminals are young innocents, and so on. Due to the existence of these erroneous ideas, some places and departments lack sufficient understanding of the gravity of the sabotage activities of criminal elements, and the work of solving cases cannot get going. Certain leading cadres do not only act in a soft-handed way; they even interfere with the work of the organs of law. Hence, to severely punish the handful of criminal elements, it is necessary to seriously solve these problems of ideological understanding, clear away interference from left and right and rapidly change the passive situation of ineffectiveness in hitting at criminals.

The key targets in this effort are criminals who steal, rape and kill, and ringleaders in organizing gang fights in connection with beating, smashing and looting. We must vigorously pursue, charge and severely punish criminals who act in violent revenge against informers and beat up and injure public security cadres, policemen and security activists. We must resolutely dig out gang dens.

TAN QILONG PRESENTS AWARDS TO QINGHAI ATHLETES

OW300526 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] The Qinghai Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government held an award presentation meeting this afternoon at the auditorium of the provincial people's government to commend the Qinghai athletes who distinguished themselves at the national games, and the provincial soccer team which won first place in the national contest this year and was later elevated to a class A team. The coaches and team leaders in these two events were also commended. Leading provincial party and government comrades Tan Qilong and Zhang Guosheng and responsible comrades of the provincial CPPCC committee attended the meeting.

On behalf of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government, Tan Qilong, Zhang Guosheng, Zha-xi-wang-xu and Li Xingwang presented awards and cash to the distinguished athletes. A young pioneer from Xining Municipality delivered a congratulatory message. Vice Governor Ma Wanli also extended warm greetings to the athletes and units who received awards. Comrade Ma Wanli said: We should remain modest and prudent, emancipate our minds and make further efforts to eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. We should have a lofty ambition to aim high and set new and better records. We should carry forward revolutionary heroism, oppose ultrademocracy and bourgeois liberalism, work hard and do our share in promoting socialist sports in our province and improving the athletes' skills.

XINJIANG COURT SENTENCES MURDERER TO DEATH

OW030134 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 28 November, the Urumqi Municipal Intermediate People's Court openly tried (Shen Yeming), a rapist-murderer, sentenced him to death and stripped him of his political rights for life in accordance with the law.

The convicted person, aged 37, is a native of Chongming County, Shanghai. In the past he committed a number of crimes, including theft, fraud and rape. He had been convicted both in 1963 and in 1967 and was released on 19 February this year at the end of his jail terms. Before he was arrested again, he had served as a farm workers in the 5th team of the 1st brigade in a Urumqi stock breeding farm.

On the morning of 1 August this year, taking advantage of a team holiday, he raped and murdered a female educated youth working with the team as a barefoot doctor and also robbed some of her personal belongings. On the following day, he hid the victim's body and destroyed the evidence in an attempt to evade his criminal responsibility. During the night of 1 August, he committed three other crimes.

At 1515 on 28 November, the court began to openly try him before some 1,000 people from various circles in Urumqi who appeared as observers. The presiding judge pronounced at the court: Rapist-murderer (Shen Yeming), a recidivist guilty of the most heinous crimes who refused to undergo reform, must be killed; otherwise the people's anger cannot be assuaged. In accordance with state laws, he is hereby sentenced to death and stripped of his political rights for life. The masses appearing before the court expressed support for the court's judgment. The presiding judge also pronounced that if the convict is dissatisfied with the judgment, he may file an appeal with the regional high people's court within 10 days following the date of receipt of the judgment.

HSIN WAN PAO ON 'FARCE,' 'TRAGEDY' OF U.S.-IRANIAN CRISIS

HK301407 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 30 Nov 79 p 1 HK

[New talk column: "A Farce as Well as Tragedy"]

[Text] What has happened in Iran is both a ghastly farce as well as a great tragedy. The hostages in the U.S. Embassy have been held for more than 20 days. Though some of them have been released, most still do not have their freedom. They are faced with the threat of being tried on charges of spying unless the former Shah Pahlavi is extradited from the United States to Iran to stand trial. Whether or not the Americans are charged with espionage is not based on their acts, but on whether or not an Iranian returns to his home country. It is certainly a very puzzling incident which follows no principle whatsoever--not to mention the major principles of international norms and diplomatic immunity.

Some people have advocated that Pahlavi should be tried in an international court. Pahlavi has only been criticized as a criminal of Iran and he is by no means an international criminal. He has not stirred up any international war or the like nor brought disaster to various countries. We really do not know how he could be brought before an international court or on what statute of international law this could be based on. It seems that those who advocate this method are not concerned that it might interfere in Iran's internal politics.

There are also those who advocate that not only Pahlavi but also Carter should be tried. This is even more unintelligible. Only if a war broke out between the United States and Iran and the United States was defeated and Carter were to be declared a war criminal would this be possible. Now that this position has been put forward for no reason, it is even more incomprehensible than the doctrines of certain religions.

It seems that the matter does not just involve Pahlavi and Carter. The kings and leaders of other Muslim countries have also been "cautioned" that if they do not support such and such acts, they will face the same fate as Pahlavi. They will be overthrown, forced into exile and be arraigned for trial. The tone is indeed becoming more and more arrogant.

There is more. There is a call for the hundreds of millions of Muslims all over the world to rise up and wage a holy war against all the non-Muslims. What have the world's more than 3 billion non-Muslims, including you and me, done? It is quite baffling why they have called for this war.

Of course all these are only empty words and these things cannot possibly materialize. No one would ever support them. They are simply making a racket.

However, if these things really happen, they would certainly cause a great tragedy for mankind. Even though they may never actually happen, there are some things which are quite lamentable. For example, even Mexico suddenly does not dare accept Pahlavi. It seems that he now has no alternative but to go to Egypt. He has indeed come to a very dead end.

HSIN WAN PAO COMMENTS ON ATTACK OF U.S. EMBASSY IN LIBYA

HK031452 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 3 Dec 79 p 3 HK

["Evening Talk" column by Yang Chu: "The U.S. Embassy in Libya Has Also Been Burned"]

[Text] The Words Are Still Ringing in People's Ears

Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi recently said that he knew the United States was for preparing military actions and that he was urging Iran to release the American hostages to avoid triggering a third world war. With his words still ringing in people's ears, students in Libya's capital attacked and burned the U.S. Embassy there.

Although the United States has lodged the "strongest protest," it has cautiously avoided the mention of the role played by the Libyan authorities in this violent incident. The United States is well-intentioned but little understood!

Without the tacit consent of the "Revolutionary Council," mass actions on such a scale never happen in Libya, a state under totalitarian rule. What we do not know is whether the masses of students who carried out this violent act waved the "Green Book"--Al-Qadhdhafi's quotations.

Fearful Ambitions

All these are products of the policy of keeping the people in ignorance.

Mr Al-Qadhdhafi worships former Egyptian President An-Nasir very much. He has lofty aspirations and great ideals, and wants to unite the Arab world which has a population of over 100 million and become the leader of the united Arab world. In a move to attain his goals, he once prepared to form a union of Libya, Egypt and the Sudan, but it failed. As a result, he is now hostile towards Egypt and the Sudan.

He supports some adventurist and Putschist groups of the Palestinian guerrilla forces and even maintains links with the Irish Republican Army. He upholds the ultrarightist standpoint that women must not be allowed to participate in government and political affairs, and that the Islamic regulations, taboos and commandments must be observed. He also pokes his nose into the ultraleftist activities of international political struggles. Some people say that Al-Qadhdhafi is a fanatic. The cause of this insanity is his ambition for power.

Learning a Lesson

The U.S. Embassy in Libya was burned and destroyed 11 days after the U.S. Embassy in Pakistan suffered the same fate. The U.S. authorities have shown foresight. They have withdrawn most of their diplomats and family and dependents from 11 Islamic countries. They have also forbidden Americans from making personal tours in these countries, thus effectively avoiding or reducing accidental injuries.

The United States has shown a fear and nervousness rarely seen in history. They should draw a lesson from these incidents. The roots of today's bitter fruits and troubles are the past arrogance and imperiousness of the United States, its Central Intelligence Agency arbitrarily poked its nose into the internal affairs of other countries which has led to hatred and resentment.

Things are developing and constantly changing. For example, the Third World is experiencing turbulence and is being divided and reorganized. Although Vietnam and Cuba are Third World countries, they now have become the pawns of the Soviet Union's international expansionist activities.

Iran and Libya are also Third World countries. People of integrity throughout the world had warmly hailed Libya's overthrow of the rule of the Idris imperial court. When the Iranian people sent Shah Pahlavi packing, many people were happy. Are the activities in Libya and Iran now beneficial or detrimental to world peace and progress?

Some people feel puzzled about the current situation and find it difficult to differentiate between right and wrong. This is because they have not used the viewpoint of development to observe things and have been fettered by some traditional concepts.

WEN WEI PO ON FREEDOM OF SPEECH, DEMOCRACY WALL

HK031050 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 3 Dec 79 p 2 HK

[Editorial: "There Must Be Freedom of Speech and Even More a Law-Abiding Spirit"]

[Text] To bring democracy into play, there must be freedom of speech; to have freedom of speech, there must be a law-abiding spirit. Democracy is also rule by law. There is no democracy without law in the world.

New China is on its way to socialist democracy. On the one hand, it is advocating that democracy be brought into play, while on the other hand it is gradually perfecting its legal system. In his recent talk to American visitors, Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping said he was in favor of democracy but not if it went too far. As we interpret this, there must be a certain criterion for democracy and freedom, and the laws and Constitution must be strictly obeyed. Otherwise, it will go too far and turn into absolute freedom, which will damage the interests of the state and collective.

"Freedom, freedom, many people are doing evil by making use of your name!" It is absolutely intolerable to use the beautiful words of democracy and freedom as a pretext to do evil.

Some people say: To put up big-character posters is a democratic freedom guaranteed in the Constitution. Then why should Beijing's "Xidan Wall" which is used for big-character posters be regarded as a place for doing evil against the law and have to be abolished?

It is understandable to have such doubts at this time. According to our point of view, it is legal to put up big-character posters. However, making use of "Democracy Wall" to carry out illegal activities, disturb social order and interfere in the four modernizations are evil deeds which use democracy as a pretext. Therefore, some NPC Standing Committee members have suggested abolishing "Xidan Wall." The result of the discussion of the NPC Standing Committee unanimously held: Regarding the "Xidan Wall" question, it can be solved by appropriate measures taken by the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee. If it is properly, legally and reasonably dealt with, it will enable the people to deepen their knowledge of democracy and rule by law.

To put up big-character posters on walls is nevertheless one of the methods of practicing freedom of speech; however, it is not the only way or the best way. There are many channels of democracy, not just big-character posters on walls or still less just reliance on the "Xidan Wall." Many people think that the big-character posters are like the "written propaganda sheets" in the old society and that the form is too backward! Some people who put up big-character posters only seek an outlet and take no responsibility for what they have written. Some even make personal attacks and commit wanton libel. In this way, such big-character posters serve only to hurt others while no good is brought to the country. The harm is more severe when some use these big-character posters to instigate counterrevolutionary ideas and disturb law and order in society. Thus, it is not erroneous to suggest prohibiting such bad big-character posters.

Of course, it is against the law to prohibit big-character posters without amending the article concerning them in the Constitution. Since the People's Government now is acting in accordance with law, this question must certainly be handled with caution.

In our opinion, if the prohibition of big-character posters is to be announced at this time, why not guide the people away from capriciously putting up big-character posters toward using other methods to voice their opinion instead?

If the masses want to publicize their words, it is better to make use of the modern mass media, especially newspapers and magazines. Mainland newspapers are quite successful in attaching importance to letters and suggestions from readers. Although China is a big country with a large population, there really are too few existing newspapers in every province, city and district. Even the space is inadequate to publish ideas from all sections of the public. Thus, it is necessary to formulate a news publishing law as soon as possible to allow every democratic party and popular body to run more legal newspapers and magazines to make up for the lack of reflection of public opinion.

In formulating the news publishing law, there should be a perfect and detailed regulation to safeguard freedom of speech and publishing. The organs concerned should facilitate things for newly run newspapers and magazines. No party or government organ should forbid words in newspapers and magazines so long as they are not against the Constitution and the law. When the masses can make full use of newspapers and magazines to exercise their rights in publishing their opinions, big-character posters or the "written propaganda sheet" form will automatically disappear without any kind of prohibition. To safeguard freedom of speech by means of perfect laws and to achieve freedom of speech by means of a law-abiding spirit should be what socialist democracy allows.

HSIN WAN PAO COMMENTS ON DEMOCRACY WALL

HK031446 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 3 Dec 79 p 1 HK

["New Talk" column: "Democracy Wall and Big-Character Posters"]

[Excerpts] "Democracy Wall" and big-character posters are inseparable. This wall has become a manifestation of "democracy" mainly because big-character posters have been put up on it.

Big-character posters are something which flourished during the Great Cultural Revolution. Speaking out freely, airing one's views fully, holding great debates and writing big-character posters were at that time called the "four great rights." When put together, they constituted the "great democracy."

The Great Cultural Revolution is now all over. There was originally such a great theory that the Great Cultural Revolution would be repeated many times. However, it has now been announced that such political movements will not be launched. Once is in fact more than enough. How can we ever repeat it.

It has now been proven that the kind of "great democracy" during the Great Cultural Revolution was not workable. It has grown too big and was subject to many abuses. Some people have specifically advocated that people should not write any more big-character posters.

Practice has demonstrated that big-character posters indeed have their advantages and disadvantages. The words of some big-character posters are irresponsible and are difficult to correct. The erroneous messages may be incorrectly relayed and therefore become increasingly distorted very easily. Moreover, they are easily made use of by people who have ulterior motives.

However, writing big-character posters and other great rights are all included in the Constitution. They are part of the democratic rights of citizens. It would be necessary to amend the Constitution in order to abolish the right to write.

Despite the fact that the Constitution is a great fundamental law, it can be amended.

However, before any amendments are made, the "four great rights" are still democratic rights enjoyed by the people.

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